BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

J.S. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,.....3 00
No subscription received for a less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Money may be remitted per mail, post paid, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 11.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 22, 1854.....NO. 16.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,		$ 50
Do. do.	2 insertions,		75
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Advertisements, upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

M. B. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILMINGTON, N. C.,
Practices in the Counties of New Hanover, Sampson, Baden, Brunswick and Columbus.
Will be at his office on Front Street every Saturday.
March 10th, 1854 27-1y

FORNEY GEORGE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, WHITEVILLE, N. C.,
Practices in the Counties of Columbus, New Hanover, Sampson, Bladen, Brunswick and Robeson.
March 10th, 1854 27-1y

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
June 17

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853. 38-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

GEO. HOUSTON.
D. C. FREEMAN,
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C., D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

JAMES C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.
JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed their office to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.
All business entrusted to them will be punctually attended to. [Jan. 20, 1854.

B. F. & A. J. GRADY.
GROCERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Office on North Water Street, next door North of the Custom House.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, Fire Brick.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite Shaw's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C

J. M. ROBINSON,
Importer and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those wishing it in his line. JAMES J. BRYAN.
May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment. 9-tf
Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 2d, '53.

J. M. MONK,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Prompt and personal attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of country produce.
☞ I may be found at the store recently occupied by MONK & MONK.
May 22d, 1854 220-1w—38-1y

HALLETT, HENNING & CO.,
TURPENTINE DISTILLERS AND DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
HALLETTVILLE, LONG CREEK, N. C.
BENJAMIN HALLETT, HENNING, M. CHATTERTON, } THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Special Partner.
Oct. 20th, 1854 7-1y

T. SMITH & CO.,
DEALERS IN CORN, MEAL, HOMONY PEAS AND OATS, and Cow and Horse Feed,
[BEATTY'S WHARF, NORTH WATER STREET,]
WILMINGTON, N. C.
OUR Steam Grist Mill is now in successful operation. We will have it in our power to deliver the above articles at short notice. We have a 23 horse power engine and shall run two pair of four feet stones.
Orders can be addressed to C. DuPre & Co., or to the subscriber.
Corn Ground on Toll.
T. SMITH & CO.
April 18, 1854 33-1y—190-tf

A. E. MOTT,
INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Dec. 1, 1854. 13-1y

F. C. SINGLETARY,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT, Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Particular attention given to the sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES, and all kinds of country produce.
Nov. 9th, 1854. 56—10-tf

J. M. ROBINSON.
Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.,
IS JUST receiving his fall supply of *warranted* Saws, Axes, Nails, Hollow-ware, Pocket, and Table, Cutlery, heavy and plated Table Spoons and Forks, Fine Tea Trays and Waiters, Brass and Common Andirons, Shovels and Tongs; a FULL ASSORTMENT of the *best* of Builders' Hardware; Mechanic's Tools of every variety, and warranted of superiority; Ploughs, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, &c. [Dec. 2, 1853. 13

FRANKLIN HOTEL,
WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.
THE SUBSCRIBERS having taken chare of the Franklin Hotel, near the Rail Road Depot, beg leave to inform the public that their Table and Rooms shall be well furnished, to all who may call on them.
JAMES ORRELL,
Nov. 24, 1854—12-tf G. W. CROOM.

C. I. OATES' HOTEL, WARSAW, N. C.
To the Traveling Public.
THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to the public for former patronage, and asks the continuance of the same. He assures them that there shall be no pains spared in making them comfortable—that the House shall be equa to any on the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad. Also, a Livery, with a sufficient quantity of good Hacks and Horses, for the accommodation of passengers, from Warsaw to Fayetteville, or any other place to which they may wish to be carried, in the State.
Warsaw, August 14th, 1854 C. I. OATES.
291-1t—50-tf

TO TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.
THE undersigned has now completed arrangements, whereby he is enabled to convey PASSENGERS from MARLSVILLE DEPOT, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, to LONG CREEK, in New Hanover county. *Fare* each way.
He is also prepared (with good Stables and an abundance of provender,) to keep HORSES for any length of time,—for 50 cents per day. Those who may leave Horses with him may rest assured they will be well cared for.
In a short time, he hopes to offer some better ENTERTAINMENT for his friends and others, who may favor him with their custom, than he has heretofore given them.
A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited, as the greatest efforts will be used to give satisfaction.
A. D. BORDEAUX.
MARLSVILLE DEPOT, 9 miles from Wilmington, 48-tf
August 5, 1853.

G. W. CROOM,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, Wilmington, N. C. Prompt attention given to the sale and inspection to those given to him in care. Office on Water Street, opposite Love and Nutt's Buildings.
Nov. 24th, 1854 12-tf

MARBLE, STONE AND SLATE YARD
IN WILMINGTON.
THE subscriber respectfully notifies the public that he has recently established in this town, a new MARBLE, STONE and SLATE YARD, and is now prepared to fill all orders for Monuments, Tombs, Furniture and Plumbing work.
Also, all kinds of Marble for building purposes.
Also, Flagging and Curb Stone.
Blue, Green and Variegated Slate for fire-proof roofing finished at reasonable rates.
Orders attended to with dispatch, and on moderate terms.
Marble Yard on Water street, near the Railroad.
W. G. MILLIGAN.
May 1st, 1854 35-1y

Fifteen Thousand Dollars worth of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at Wholesale.
HAVING purchased our entire stock just from the manufactories, we are prepared to offer inducements to COUNTRY MERCHANTS equal to any establishment south of Boston.
Oct. 7, 1854. JONES & GARDINER.
181-tf

General Notices.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Copartnership existing under the firm and style of H. & J. MAYER expires on the 22d day of March next, by mutual consent.
HENRY MAYER.
JOSEPH MAYER.
Wilmington, Nov. 23d, 1854.

THE undersigned, retiring from their present business, beg leave to inform their friends that they offer for sale their well selected stock of FANCY AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS and Clothing, Gloves, Hats, Caps, &c., at the greatest bargains ever offered to the people, at this place or elsewhere. They are determined to close their business before March next, and assure all those who are in need of any article in their line, that they will have a good opportunity to make an eligible purchase.
Our assortment is as usual, well, and with the greatest care selected at the North and *Europe* by one of the firm, Henry Mayer.
We have on hand a large stock of Silk, Cloths, Cassimere, &c. &c. &c. Also, Goods, such as Shirt Linen, (German and Irish) Russia Sheeting; Pillow Case Linen; Damask Table Cloth; Diaper and Handkerchiefs; all imported by ourselves, which will be sold 25 per cent less than their value.
To Store Keepers and Planters we will say that they can buy goods at much less price than they can at the Northern cities. All we ask is a call to convince yourselves of the above, as the stock must be sold.
H. & J. MAYER.
P. S. JACOB MAYER, one of the silen partners, has just returned from Europe, and he will assist us in our business for a short time, and he will be pleased to see all his former friends and customers and he will feel much pleasure in attending to them.
Wilmington, Nov. 25th, 1854. 13-4t

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in August last, his negro man FLEMMING. Said negro is about 27 years old, is tall and likely; and is probably lurking somewhere between the Cove on the Cape Fear and Mr. H. Beatty's, on Black River, where he is well known. He formerly belonged to Mr. Augustus Miller, and afterwards to Dr. Buie, Bladen county, from whom the subscriber purchased him.
The above reward of fifty dollars will be paid for his delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail in the State, so that I can get him again. JOSEPH GREEN.
Robeson's P. O., Brunswick co., Nov. 4th. 9-tf

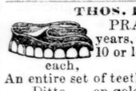
Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☜ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 12, 1854—36-tf.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
Mulberry Street, bween Front and, North Water Streets, Wilmington N. C.

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of the latest styles of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale at reduced prices: among which may be found—Rockaways and Coaches, with and without patent couplings, Dunam's Buggies, Waggons, Sulkies, &c.; also, all kinds of Harness. Repairing done at short notice, and in the best manner.
Also, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Hames, Trunks, Vallices, Carpet Bags, &c.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Also, all kinds of Carriage Trimmings. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, Feb 3, 1854. 22tf

THOS. B. CARR. M. D. D. D. S.



PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*, 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remodeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church.
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

TO OUR COUNTRY PATRONS.

WE would beg leave to state that we have now in store, and are still receiving, the largest and most varied stock of Hats and Caps it has ever been our pleasure to exhibit to our friends. The assortment is nearly complete, and has never been surpassed for variety and beauty of styles in the State, and consists as usual of Hats, Caps, Canes and Umbrellas, to the inspection of which we would call the attention of all in want of articles in this line, as we are determined to sell at prices that will make it for the interest of Country Merchants and Planters and all others to buy in this market. A call is solicited.
C. MYERS,
Hat and Cap Emporium,
Sept. 8. No. 1 Grante Row.

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, WARRANTED.—The Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they make to order FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, warranted to be of the best quality, being made from Burr Blocks of their own importation from the best quarries in France. They also keep for sale COLOGNE, ESOPUS and COCALICO MILLSTONES, BOLTING CLOTH and CALCINED PLASTER. From the Senior Partner's long experience in the late firm of Egenton, Morriss & Co., of which he was a member, and their determination to give satisfaction, they assure customers their orders shall be faithfully and promptly executed.
WILLIAM HOGG & SON.
S. E. Corner of North and Centre Sts. opposite the Baltimore & Susquehanna R. R. Depot, Baltimore.
June 30, 1854 43-12m*

Point Peter Steam Saw Mill for Sale.
FOR SALE That very valuable property known as POINT PETER MILL, situated in the town of Wilmington, on the point of land between the two branches of the Cape Fear River, at their junction, and affording the best location in the vicinity of Wilmington for a Steam Saw Mill, and also particularly suited for a Marine Railway or Ship Yard, or for a Coal Depot.
It has a large river front, with any required depth of water—extensive Timber Pens—Houses for hands, and, in fact, every necessary facility and convenience. The Mill is large and valuable. Farther description is deemed unnecessary, as parties wishing to purchase will, of course, examine for themselves.
For farther particulars, apply to the proprietor, WM. NEILSON, Philadelphia, or to his Agents,
WESSEL & EILERS, Wilmington, N. C.
July 12th, 1854 263-2t 4 5-tf

FOR SALE, AT LONG CREEK BRIDGE,

THE STORE-HOUSE AND LOT, belonging to the Temperance Division there. It is a good stand for a Store.
For particulars, enquire of either of the subscribers, at Long Creek. JAMES F. CROOM, WILLIAM H. STOVALL, S. S. SATCHWELL, } Committee to sell.
August 29th, 1854 304-6t52-tf

LOST,
ON WEDNESDAY LAST, on the Newbern Road, between the Golden Place and Wilmington, a large Black Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing a sealed letter, handed to me by John A. Avirett, Esq., at Jacksonville, on Tuesday last, (the address not recollected); one Note against Willis Webb, of Onslow county, for $27, dated the 9th or 10th of November, 1853, in favor of the subscriber or Fulton & Price, (not recollected which,); one Note, for $5 50, against John Walton, Jr., in favor of Fulton & Price, dated 16th March, 1853, and one Note against John A. Freshwater, of Onslow county, for about $2 50, (date not recollected,) together with several unreceipted accounts against sundry persons in Onslow county. The makers of the above Notes are forewarned against paying the same to any person except the subscriber or Fulton & Price. The finder will be suitably rewarded by delivering the Book and contents at the Journal " office.
Nov. 9th, 1854 A. L. PRICE.

TO MILL OWNERS.
THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public that he still continues in the Mill Wright business and all its branches, viz: foundering, framing, and erecting Water or Steam Mills upon various principles, either with simple or complicated machinery. He returns his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage he has received heretofore, and hopes by strict attention to business, and by giving general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He flatters himself that his work will compete with that of any other machinist for speed and durability. All persons who want work done in the above line would do well to give him a call, as he has several competent workmen in his employ, and is prepared to execute all jobs at the shortest notice and on very reasonable terms. Orders promptly attended to. For further information address the subscriber at Johnstown, Moore county, N. C.
D. B. JOHNSON.
Feb. 15. 1854. 24-1y

General Notices.

$500 REWARD.

PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency, DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, it has been made to appear to me that one John R. Young and one John M. Giles, who stand charged with the crime of murder in the County of Onslow, have fled beyond the limits of the State,
Now to the end that they may be brought to justice, I hereby issue this my Proclamation offering a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars each for the apprehension and delivery of the said John R. Young and John M. Giles to the Sheriff of Onslow County.
DESCRIPTION.
John R. Young is described to be about thirty years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, spare-made, blue eyes, and has lost a part of his forefinger.
John M. Giles is described to be about 23 or 24 years of age, light complexion, spare-made; is about five feet, eight or nine inches high, and weighs 130 or 140 pounds.
Given under my hand and attested with the great L. S. seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this the 28th November, A. D. 1854.
By the Governeor; DAVID S. REID.
SAM'L. F. ADAMS, Jr., Private Secretary.
Nov 29, 1854. 14-6t

W. & M. RAIL ROAD.
KEMP & BONHAM, Merchants and Distillers, at Jonesboro', N. C., are prepared for the purchasing of Turpentine, at highest market price, either for Cash or Barter
Sept. 7th, 1854 2-3t—1-6m

CLEAR THE TRACK.
I HAVE just returned from New York with a large and extensive assortment of goods of almost every description admirably adapted to town or country trade, all of which will be sold very low either at *Wholesale* or *Retail*. Country Merchants wishing to purchase small stocks, or persons wanting goods by the piece, would find it to their advantage to give me a call before making their purchases elsewhere, as I am determined to sell, if I can get a chance; my stock consists of Dry Goods, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Hardwere and Cutlery, Hollow Ware, Crockery, Glass and Stone Ware, Saddlery, Nails, Groceries and Provisions of all kinds. Come and see for yourselves. A. B. McCALEB.
Nov. 3d, 1854 9-tf

TAKEN UP

AND Committed to the jail of Onslow county, on Tuesday, the 31st of October, a negro boy, who says his name is JIM, and belongs to T. Pollock Burgwyn, and runaway from the Bryan plantation, given to Burgwyn by George Pollock. Jim is about 21 years old, and about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high. The owner of said boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. M. L. F. REDD, Sheriff.
Jacksonville, N. C., Nov. 4th, 1854 10-tf

WANTED,
A COMPETENT SCHOOL TEACHER, for district No. 23, on Colvins Creek, New Hanover county, apply to JOEL L. MOORE, A. M. COLVIN, JNO. HENRY, } Committee.
Oct. 20th, 1854 7-tf

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS!
THE Subscriber having located himself at Black River, at the site known as Beatty's Bridge, is prepared to purchase Turpentine delivered at his landing, at Wilmington prices, less the difference of Freight.
JNO. S. JAMES.
May 6th, 1854 206-1t-36-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

BELLS, BELLS, BELLS.
THE Subscribers manufacture and keep on hand a large assortment of Bells suitable for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamers, Plantationl, etc., mounted with their Improved Hangings, the most efficient in use. Their establishment has been in operation Thirty Years, having turned out nearly 10,000 Bells averaging 600 lbs. each; and its patterns and process of manufacture so perfected, together with recent improvements, that its Bells have an unequaled reputation for volume of sound and quality of tone. They have just received—Jan. 1854—the FIRST PREMIUM (A Silver Medal) of the WORLD'S FAIR in New York, over all Bells from this Country or Europe. Having a large assortment of Bells on hand, and being in immediate connection with routes in all directions, either Rail Road, Canal or River, and but 4 hours from New York, we can execute orders with dispatch. Address A. MENEELY'S SONS,
May 19, '54.—37-12m West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.

$20 REWARD.

THE Subscriber will give the above reward for the apprehension and confinement in any Jail, so that he can get him, his Negro man GEORGE, who run away from the subscriber on the 8th inst. George was raised about 40 miles from Richmond, Va., where he was sold to a trader about four months ago. He is about 20 years of age, very dark. W. D. McNEILL.
Elizabethtown, N. C., Oct. 13, 1854 31-1t—8-tf

SPLENDID HORSE FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber offers for sale a fine Stallion, 3 years old, weighing 1100 pounds. Any person wishing a good Stock Horse would do well to call and see him. He is pronounced by impartial judges, and men who are judges of horses, to be one of the finest horses ever raised in Duplin County. D. T. BONEY.
Teachey's Depot, N. C., Oct. 27th, 1854 8-tf

FALL STYLE DRESS HATS.
EXTRA French and American Manufacture light fine and graceful. 4 different styles. Hats fitted to the most irregular shaped Heads. Call and give our Conformateur a trial. C. MYERS,
Oct. 27th, 1854 Hat and Cap Emporium.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber has 1600 ACRES OF LAND, about 50 miles from Wilmington, on both sides the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, on which is an abundance of the best Lightwood for Tar, which he will rent on reasonable terms to any responsible persons, to be worked during the present Fall and Winter. Those having hands to spare can do well by making an early application. ALFRED SMITH.
Whiteville, N. C.
Oct. 27th, 1854 8-2m

NOTICE.
THE Subscribers hereby forewarn all persons from hunting with gun or dogs, feeding or penning stock, cutting timber, chopping or defacing trees, or trespassing in any manner whatever upon their Lands situated in Duplin county, as the utmost rigor of the law will be enforced against all offenders. WM. R. PICKETT,
HESTER PICKETT.
Duplin co., Oct. 6th, 1854 5-3m*

NOTICE,
APPLICATION will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina, now in Session, for the establishment of a public Ferry on Black River, in New hanover County, at the Point known as Charles Henry's Landing.
Nov. 24 1854 12-1m

FOR SALE,

A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and also two vacant lots adjoining the same, on Harnett street, in the Northern portion of the town of Wilmington. The House is nearly new and in good order, having been recently painted. It is now occupied by a good tenant, at a rent of $200 per annum. There is an insurance of $1,000 on the dwelling house, in the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.
For further particulars, enquire of
Feb. 17.—24-tf] WM. H. LASPEYRE.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY AT CLINTON N. C.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson and adjoining Counties, that they are permanently located in Clinton, and have recently fitted up their establishment for the purpose of making and repairing all kinds of Riding Vehicles. All work will be warranted for twelve months. Their charges will be found moderate. They solicit a share of the custom of the public, and hereby tender their acknowledgements for the liberal patronage heretofore received. M. FRAZIER,
V. RACKLEY,
May 18th, 1854 37-1y

RUNAWAY.
RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, a white boy, named Wm. F. ROE, aged about 16 years, bound to him by the county court of New Hanover county. All persons are hereby forwarned against harboring said boy, or trusting with him on my account. A reward of ten cents, will be given for his return to me. DANIEL McDUFFIE.
Dec. 15th, 1854 15-3t*

FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 20th day of January, 1855, at the residence of Mr. J. J. Pridgen, in Kaintrek District, New Hanover county, A FAMILY OF LIKELY NEGROES, consisting of a Woman about 22 years of age, the Children, being a Boy of about 5 years and a girl of 2 or 3 years old.
WM. S. PRIDGEN.
Dec. 15, 1854, 15-ts

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having qualified at December term, 1854 of New Hanover County Court, as Administrator of Maurice A. Moore, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to his estate to make immediate payment, and to those having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
THO. H. WILLIAMS, Administrator.
Dec. 12th, 1854 83-3t—15-3t

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

LIPPITT'S SPECIFIC.
FOR THE CURE OF
Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Summer Complaint.

IN presenting this justly celebrated Medicine to the public, we make no rash assertions of its efficacy, nor is any hope held out to the afflicted which facts do not warrant.
This remedy having been for years used in this place, for the cure of the above diseases, and those appertaining to the same class, the Proprietor has been induced to offer it on a more extensive scale, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. I have never known it to fail when the directions have been strictly adhered to.
Many *useless nostrums* have been palmed upon the public, and I hesitated for some time, until thoroughly convinced of its efficacy.

Certificates.

Extract of a letter received from S. J. Carroll:
BALTIMORE, Jan. 10th, 1853.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have no hesitation in saying that your Specific is one of *the best medicines extant for Dysentery, Diarrhœ, &c.* You possibly may recollect my case; if it has escaped your memory, I will give you briefly the facts. I had tried everything that I had seen used, but with little success; and after using enough to start twenty-five Homeopathic M. Ds., I began to despair, when you kindly offered me your invaluable Medicine, which cured me most effectually.
Yours, truly, S. J. CARROLL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 14, 1851.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have used your Specific in two cases in my family for Dysentery. In one 4 papspoonsful effected a complete cure—in the other, three had the like effect. Respectfully, &c.,
THOS. LORING, *Ed. Commercial.*

HARRELL'S STORE; New Hanover Co., N. C., Oct. 10, '51.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I state that I have used your Specific for the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c., and have found it to produce the desired effect in every case I used it, after the usual remedies have failed. I recommend it with confidence to the public.
Respectfull, &c. J. B. SEAVY, M. D.

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 26, 1851.
MR. WM. H. LIPPITT,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I acknowledge the wonderful effects of your Medicine for curing Diarhoea or Bowel Complaints, as I am satisfied it was the means, under God of saving the life, first of my Child, and then of my Brother. As my Brother was given up by two of the most eminent physicians in this place, Drs. Richardson and Wregg, and when I consulted the latter, as to the propriety of trying it on him so low, he said I might, to satisfy myself that I had left nothing untried, but he did not think that Medicine would be of any use to him. But, thank God, he was mistaken, as we saw the salutary effects in 24 hours, and in ten days he was able to be out of bed.
I remain yours, very truly and gratefully,
WM. BAILY.
Prepared and sold by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Wilmington, N. C.
June 14th, 1854 240-1m-taw-41-6m

Schools.

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.
THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3rd of January, 1855, and ends on the 3rd of June, 1855.
Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Prof. of Mathematics.
And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.
Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session, $50 00
Tuition in Primary Department, $10 00
Collegiate Department, $20 00
One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.
Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.
Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.
We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half; every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.
We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself.
WM. K. LANE,
President Stockholders.
Dec. 15, 1854. 15-tf

COLUMBUS ACADEMY.
BY a resolution of the Board of Trustees of said Academy, the undersigned are authorized to engage the services of a Gentleman and Lady—a married gentleman and lady preferable—the former well qualified to prepare students for College, to take charge of the Institution. It is desired to have the next session of this School to commence the 15th of January next. Applicants for the situation can address the undersigned, at Whiteville, N. C.
CALVIN HAYNES,
Dec. 8, 1854.—14-4t W. M. BALDWIN.

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.
THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 2d day of Oct., 1854, and will be continued for a term of ten months, divided into two sessions. The course is thorough and extensive, embracing all of the studies usually taught in a preparatory school.
TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:
Primary Department.....$8 to $12
Academic.....16
Collegiate.....20
Board will vary from $8 to $10 per month.
For further particulars, address N. N. NIXON,
Pres't Board of Trustees, Wilmington, N. C.
Sept. 28th, 1854 24-3t—5-tf

CLINTON MALE ACADEMY.
THE first session of this Institution will commence on the 18th inst. The services of Mr. Wm. G. Barton, a graduate of one of the oldest and most respectable Colleges on the continent of Europe, have been secured. The various branches of an English, Classical and Mathematical education will be thoroughly taught. Mr. Barton will also take classes in French and Spanish; and, having studied and spoken these languages in France and Spain, he feels confident of being able to impart their correct pronunciation and of communicating a thorough knowledge of them. From Mr. Barton's experience in teaching, and his acquaintance with the most electic system, now practised in Europe and the United States, it is presumed that satisfaction and justice will be rendered to the public.
RATES OF TUITION:
Beginners.....$7 00
2nd Class.....$11 00
3rd Class including Languages and higher branches of Mathematics.....$15 00
ALLMAND A. McKOY,
JOHN R. BEAMAN,
THOMAS M. LEE,
WILLIAM C. DRAUGHORN,
HOSEA J. HOBBS, } Committee.
Sept. 22d, 1854 3-3m

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL,
RICHMOND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.
THIS large and flourishing Institution is now permanently established, under a full corps of well qualified Instructors, and with every thing requisite for a first class Seminary, being well supplied with Maps, Geographical and Astronomical; Globes, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.
The Semi-Annual Sessions of five months commence on the second Monday of January and July respectively.
Circulars, containing full particulars, will be furnished by applying to Rev. J. Jones Smyth, A. M., Principal, Laurel Hill P. O., Richmond county, N. C., or to D. C. McINTYRE, Secretary.
Dec. 17, 1853. 87-12ts—16-1y

TALLOW WANTED.—The highest market prices will be paid for Tallow, by WESSEL & EILERS.
Sept. 1st. 52-tf

Legal Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DUPLIN COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, A. D. 1854. Immanuel Kornegay v

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, DEC. 22, 1854.

The "Hard Times."

At the battle of Thrasymene, we think it was, that both parties became so excited as not to notice the shock of an earthquake, which happened at the same time. The present "hard times" operate in something like the same way. It is almost New Year, and a Commissioners' election is at hand, and nobody seems to care—everybody is thinking of the "hard times." If it were an earthquake instead of an election, it would have a slim showing against "hard times"—it would be forgotten in a week, unless to be cited as one of the things aggravating the pressure, and making the "hard times" harder; it would subside into a mere accessory of the "hard times."—The papers that had some eight tickets for Commissioners, last year, this year are ticketless. We don't know how it is with the Know-Nothings, but "the rest of mankind" are thinking of the "hard times."

There, therefore, seems to be no question of the reality of the pressure, nor that its effects pervade the whole community. For its existence various causes have been assigned, and many, if not most of them, as wide of the mark as such speculations usually are—An examination of the facts of the case shows that the supposition of the pressure having its origin in the drain of specie from the country, is expressly contradicted by these facts. A regular table of the gold received from California, and exported from New York, for each week during the years 1853 and 1854, published in the United States Economist, shows the amount thus received, in 1853, to have been $55,107,660—the exports, $25,659,783, leaving a balance received, over that exported, of $29,457,877. The receipts for 1854, from the same source, have been $47,865,024, exports, $39,921,269, balance in favor of receipts, $7,943,755. These returns do not include specie brought in the hands of passengers from California, nor received at other ports than New York, nor brought by emigrants, which would far overbalance the exports not reported, or made from other points than New York, and considerably swell the balance remaining in the country. Enough is shown, however, to make it apparent that the pressure is not owing to a decrease in the amount of specie in the country, which exceeds what it was in the beginning of 1853, by nearly forty millions, and the beginning of 1854 by nearly eight millions. The heaviest exports were during the months of August, September and October, averaging nearly a million and a quarter per week. The exports declined steadily during November, and have almost ceased during the present month, being as follows: Week ending Dec. 4th, $290,703; Dec. 11th, $5,000; Dec. 18th, $100,000; since the closing of the table in the Economist there has been a shipment of $25,000, and a receipt of over $800,000, making a shipment in Dec. of less than half a million, and a receipt of nearly three millions. The rate of sterling exchange shows that the balance of trade exhibited against us in the official report of imports and exports for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1854, must have been adjusted, since bills on England are now at a rate which renders the shipment of specie to that country a commercial impossibility. Sterling bills are quoted at 6¼ to 8½, the "par of exchange" being about 9¼. We have, then, the facts before us, of an increase of specie in the country, of a foreign exchange in our favor, of a suspension of exports of specie, while the receipts of gold continue large. Neither can the pressure be attributed to the locking up of gold in the U. S. Treasury, for the amount in the various depositaries is rather less, if anything, than at the times of the greatest plentiness of money, and the most remarkable ease in the market.

If the stringency and general distress in Commercial circles is neither created by a decrease of specie, nor the pressure of a foreign commercial debt, it might be worth while to consider what it *is* created by, and the solution of the question is found in the comparative failure of crops, with the consequent exceedingly high price of food in all the great markets of the world, it being a law of trade that a continued high rate for food produces a reduced consumption of all other goods, and of course at reduced prices. The short crop of the present year has been equivalent to a loss of hundreds of millions to the country. Large as the losses by ship-wreck, fire and other disasters have been, they have borne a small proportion to this immense draw back. Under the operation of this state of affairs, the great staples of the South, which enter mainly into commerce, have steadily receded; and this recession dates from the time when the shortness of the food crop and the certainty of a continued European demand was definitely ascertained. Mercantile speculations predicated upon a rise in manufactured goods, or the raw materials out of which these goods are made, have proved disastrous, and debts contracted, the payment of which was contingent upon the success of such speculations, cannot be met.—Hence heavy failures have resulted, and must continue to result. We cannot indulge the hope that the bottom has yet been reached, although a favorable reaction, to some extent at least, may be looked for in the Spring.

But where is the money? With flour at $8 to $10 a barrel, and everything else in proportion, and all the great lines from the west crowded with produce to be sold at these rates, need we ask the question? The drain of specie from the Atlantic cities is mainly for transmission to the West and North-West, whence it will not return into the channels of trade for some time. The failure of the western Free Banks has created a vacuum in the circulation which must mainly be filled by specie, and that section being the creditor section it goes there.

Of course the notorious extravagance in living—the over-investment in unproductive works, the undue extensions of credits, and the war in Europe, have borne an important part in producing the presents tate of things, and of course, also, the curtailment of expenses, the decreased exports of specie, with the continued receipts from California, together with the fact that comparatively little capital will, for some time be diverted from the regular channels of trade, for permanent investment in railroads, must and *will* produce an easier money market, at no distant period, and enable all who are not already involved, to weather the storm, and even admit of a more liberal policy on the part of the banks, still we cannot look for any permanent rise in the value of goods, or great increase in the activity of business until the result of another food crop shall have been known. We may look for healthier and easier but not more buoyant times. How the laboring, hand-to-mouth population of the great Northern Cities will get through the winter is a painful question, as also what will become of the thousands of laborers thrown out of employment by the supension of operations upon nearly all of the uncompleted Railroads.

The steamer Cahawba arrived at New York on the 17th with Havana dates to the 12th. A Spanish war steamer arrived at Havana on the 8th with Capt. McCulloch, mate, and four men belonging to the American Schooner, J. G. White, which was captured a few weeks since at Barracon, having arms and munitions of war on board. The steamer had the schooner in tow. The prisoners were sent to jail to await their trial. Another account states that the Captain of the schooner is confined on board, and that the crew has been set at liberty.

The War in Europe.

It is somewhat amusing to read the various and contradictory prophecies concerning the probable event of the contest now going on between the "Allies" on one side and Russia on the other side, said prophecies being neither more nor less than expressions of the *wishes* of the several prophets. Gen. James Watson Webb, the great rejected for a foreign mission, thinks that the Allies are invincible—somebody else thinks the aforesaid Allies are no great things after all, while the truth seems to be that the Allied armies, officers and men, fight as hard and as gallantly as men ever fought—their conduct, as soldiers is above all praise, but that, at the same time, the Allied Governments are beneath contempt and unworthy of the support of such troops as they have sent to be cut off uselessly and aimlessly at Sebastopol. Torrents of the best and bravest blood of England and France have been poured out without even a reasonable chance of success. Men have been sent to almost certain death in just sufficient numbers to fight battles, but to reap no fruits of victory. The world has seldom witnessed a more ridiculous farce than is presented in the attempt of the Allies with fifty or sixty thousand effective men to carry on a seige against a fortress almost of the first class, defended by nearly as many men inside and more outside than the besiegers can muster,—a fortress which they have never been able to invest, and which they dare not storm if the breach was open for them to morrow. Our sympathy alone for the gallant men in the Crimea, prevents our wishing that the Russians might cut off the French and English armies to a man.

The time has come of which the beautiful oligharchy which rules England and oppresses Ireland, was warned, when the system of "eviction" was in full sway, when *men* were turned out to make way for sheep, and the roofs of the humble dwellings which had sheltered themselves and families, were stripped from over their heads. They have driven from them the strong arms and bold hearts that had borne their standard in many a bloody field, and would have borne it again—that "bold peasantry," for which the miserable weavers of Spitalfield, or the attenuated operatives, from Manchester, make a poor substitute.—It seems but yesterday that the London Times rejoiced over the loss of Irish population by starvation or the "exodus;" to day, in its bitter need, the Government feels its weakness and its loss. Injustice and cruelty work out their own punishment, even in the case of nations, and the time is inevitably approaching, if it be not now at hand, that will see

> The desolator desolate;
> The victor overthrown;
> The arbiter of others' fate,
> A suppliant for her own.

And France, too, with her best Generals and ablest men in exile, all of purity that the nation contains, proscribed or standing aloof from the public councils—what real strength has her Government?

Does the cold-blooded tyrant, who owes his throne to deliberate perjury, deserve to be saved by the heroic exertions of such troops as he has sent to the Crimea? Are his instruments in that perjured usurpation the men to lead such troops to victory? And yet, whom else has he? Who was St. Arnaud? who is Canrobert? And these are the immaculate allies who take upon themselves to teach the United States what is right! to lecture us about Fillibustering!

As for Russia and Turkey we see little difference. If there be any good in either of them it is exceptional. Grinding and irresponsible despotisims, both of them—stained with cruelty and fanaticism—they are a pretty pair to waste sympathy oh. Again we repeat, but for the gallant fellows whom a mistaken sense of duty has carried to the Crimea, we would not feel the least hesitation in wishing every bayonet of the English and French army in the Black Sea, and the Russians after them.

What will be the result? If either Austria or Prussia sides with Russia, the game is up—If France and England fall out, the game is up with England—she is a second-rate power. No matter *what* comes she will be crippled—she *must* lose and *cannot* gain

The Commercial and the Know Nothings.

We "don't know" whether the Editor of the Commercial belongs to the above order or not, nor do we much care—he, at least, assumes the advocacy of their cause upon all occasions, and takes every remark made in regard to the order, as though applied to himself. That, also, he has a perfect right to do, if he chooses—he ought to understand his own position, for, if he don't, we feel certain that nobody else does. We beg him, however, in the excess of his zeal, to avoid doing us injustice, and misrepresenting our meaning. As for instance, the Commercial says, in an article in that paper of Saturday last, that the expression, "lawful citizens," as used by us, "means the Roman Catholics, or it means nothing," and further goes on to talk about the word "lawful," as though we had used the word "law-abiding," or something like it. Now we must be permitted to say that all this is putting a totally wrong interpretation upon our words. We used the term "lawful citizens" in its plain and obvious sense as applied to citizens occupying that position in plain accordance with the laws of the land, and the editor of the Commercial must know that we care nothing about Sectarian distinctions among citizens, and certainly nothing about Catholics. Why, therefore, does he always grumble out something about Catholics to us? Will he be so good as to explain his object?

We fear very much that we have not got as much religion of any kind as we ought to have—none in fact to *talk about*—to parade in the columns of a political and Commercial newspaper. We know, however, that the great essential is to do unto others as would that others should do unto us—to let every man worship God just as he pleases—to recognise to the fullest extent his "lawful" rights, as a citizen irrespective of his creed, in accordance with the constitution of the United States and of the State of North Carolina. We shall neither attack nor defend any religious denomination *as such*. We shall not pretend to conceal our opposition to the Know Nothing movement, in which we are simply acting in accordance with the principles and usage of the party that swept the Alien and Sedition Laws from the statute book, and placed Thomas Jefferson in the Presidential Chair; in accordance with the feeling which in the Constitutional Convention of North Carolina removed almost the last vestige of restriction from the State. We make our opposition openly and fairly as Democrats, because we believe it is right and Democratic to do so. Our columns never have contained and never will contain a word that would sanction any secret banding together of any class of citizens to oppose Know-Nothingism. The law only recognises American citizens—we address ourselves only *to* such and *as* such.

☞ From Mr. Whitaker we have Brother Jonathan for the holidays, profusely and handsomely illustrated.

Also, from the same, The American Home Cook Book, by an American Lady, profusely illustrated with engravings. Price 25 cents.

Also "Laughing Gas" an Enaqclopedia of Wit Wisdom and Wind, by Sam Slick, Jr., illustrated with one hundred comic cuts, 25 cents.

Also, the Misteries and Miseries of San Francisco, by a Californian. Price 50 cents.

Also, Number 1, of Harper's Story Books for children, 160 pages profusely illustrated and got up in the style of neatness, usual with Harper's publications. Price 25 cents.

Commodore Stockton has written a letter in which he comes out for the Know-Nothings, or pretty nearly so. The Commodore would like exceedingly to be President. He has a soul above buttons and is tired of being confined to the "State of Camden and Amboy," in which his wealth gives him considerable influence. The Commodore don't like the Administration, and by the way, he seems to have a standing grudge against Cabinets. Some years ago he enveigled President Tyler and Cabinet on board the Princeton and exhibited the beauties of his *peace*-maker by blowing the majority of said Cabinet into the smallest sort of *pieces*. A dangerous man is Commodore Stockton, and yet a funny man too. Sometime since the Commodore got into the United States Senate and therein did become eloquent upon the bill to abolish flogging in the Navy—a horrid thing was flogging in the Navy in the opinion of Commodore Stockton—a brutal thing. Mr. Mallory, Senator from Florida not happening to have as strong a taste for eloquence and the fine arts as he ought to have had, put a strange damper upon the eloquent Commodore—he got hold of the punishment-roll of the Commodore's own ship during his last cruise, and showed that it exhibited the largest number of stripes inflicted upon the same number of men during an equal period of time, in the history of the Navy. Those who believed in the Commodore's sincerity after this expose were *very* few—*very* few indeed.

The Commodore thought anti-flogging *popular*, and he talked anti-flogging while he flogged like thunder. He thinks Know-Nothingism popular and he talks Know-Nothingism, but he won't be President for all that.

From the Herald.

WHITEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 15, 1854.

MR. BURR:—A friend of mine has just pointed out to me a paragraph in the Journal of the 8th Dec., stating that some time past he heard several complaints from his subscribers at Little River, S. C., of the non-arrival of their papers in time, &c., and that he was assured that they were regularly dispatched from the Post Office at Wilmington; also that he was informed by the Route Agents on the Manchester Road that they were regularly put off at *Whiteville*, and that the difficulty lay between that point and Little River. But, the Editors of the Journal were very modest; after casting insinuations, they say, "*Where* or with whom, we do not know. We do know, however, that it is a matter of some moment to us,"—and so it is to me. And I know, that for the past year, I have had to write half-a-dozen letters to the Editors of the Journal, requesting them to send their papers to their regular subscribers. Perhaps some of his subscribers at Little River have been doing the same thing, and they want to lay the blame on some Post Master; but, being in possession of the above facts, and can *prove them*, I have no disposition to wear the cap. Though the Mail for Little River leaves this point every Saturday morning, and though the Editors are doubtful about our sending their papers to their point of destination, yet, we will grant them the privilege of inspecting the office after the departure of the Mail; then they can tell if they will go straight or not. If the subscriber at Little River will call on me, I can assure him that the fault is not with me. K. C. CHISHOLM, P. M.

If Mr. Chisholm or his friend had taken the trouble to read the *two* paragraphs of which the article in the Journal of the 8th inst. consists, he might have saved himself the trouble of figuring as a newspaper correspondent. He would have seen that the last reads as follows:

"P. S. We have just heard from a gentleman from Little River, that the difficulty is now with the papers and letters from New York and not with those from Wilmington which go straight enough since the new arrangement has got fairly under way. For this the Northern office is alone to blame." etc., etc.

It might be better to look whether there *is* a cap to be worn before seizing upon an imaginary garment of that class. As for Mr. Chisholm's talk about his letters requesting us to send papers to regular subscribers coupled with an insinuation that we do not do so, we need say no more than that we have never missed a regular issue of our paper since its establishment, nor failed to mail it regularly to our subscribers. When it does not reach them, the fault is not ours, and we shall always try to find *whose* it is, no matter who is dissatisfied by our doing so. Of course, in doing so it is matter both of interest and feeling with us to avoid doing injustice or giving unnecessary offence to any one.

The following is the reply to the invitation tendered to the Legislature to visit this place during the Holidays:

RALEIGH, Dec. 19, 1854.

O. G. PARSLEY, M. P.:—We, the undersigned, being a joint Select Committee of both Houses of the General Assembly, to take into consideration the invitation extended by you, on behalf of the citizens of Wilmington, to visit your city during the approaching Christmas holidays, take pleasure in informing you that we are authorized, by a joint resolution of both Houses, to express our acceptance of the same. We are further authorized to express the thanks of the Legislature for the hospitality which prompted the invitation, and to say that as many as can possibly make it convenient to be with you, will take pleasure in doing so. We contemplate leaving for your place on Saturday morning next.

With great respect,

Z. B. VANCE,
THOS. SETTLE, Jr.,
T. H. WILLIAMS,
T. J. MORRISSEY,
T. I. FAISON.

The Mails.

The Charleston Courier, of the 19th, says that the rumor, previously mentioned by it, to the effect that the contractor with the Post-office department was about to make a sub-contract with the South Carolina Railroad Company, to carry the Southern and Western mails, proves, on enquiry, to be somewhat incorrect, inasmuch as such sub-contract, although made, had been decided to be inadmissable by the Department. The arrangement is to carry the mail *daily* by stage, from Charleston to Manchester, or Kingville, thence, of course, they will go North by the Manchester Road, and South by stages to Augusta, *via* Columbia. The mail to Savannah will be by the boats; to the various points on the S. C. R. R, triweekly by stages. Charleston is excited, and a meeting is to be held to "rebuke the Cabinet." The contract with Mr. Douglas, the stage-owner, is for six months from Jan. 1st.

THE PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE TARIFF.—It is said the probility is that the committee on ways and means of the House of Representative, in the revision of the tariff, will adopt the bill reported last summer by the majority of the committee as a substitute for that submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia American says:

The plan submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury divides the dutiable imports into two schedules, liable to 100 and 25 per cent. duty respectively. The operations of this bill, as illustrated by estimates based on the importations of 1852 '3, would be as follows:

	For 1 year.	Avr'ge of 6 yrs.
A 100 per cent. amount of duties	$ 3,827,798	$ 2,542,039
At 25 per cent. "	43,881,522	31,100,978
	$47,709,320	$33,643,817

The corresponding results of the bill reported by the committee would be

At 100 per cent	$ 3,827,798	$ 2,542,039
20 "	34,666,437	24,475,181
15 "	3,909,178	2,100,144
10 "	1,227,993	681,882
5 "	822,673	533,764
	$44,757,011	$30,333,311

The present tariff produces

	One Year.	Avr'ge for 6 yrs.
At 100 per cent	$ 3,827,798	$ 2,542,000
At 40, 30, 25, 20, 15, 10 and 5 per cent	54,254,592	38,367,679
	$58,072,390	$40,907,713.

THE KANSAS DELEGATE.—Gen. J. W. Whitefield, who has just been elected a delegate to Congress from Kansas, commanded a regiment from Tennessee in the Mexican war, served two terms in the Tennessee Legislature, and was appointed by President Pierce an agent to the Indian tribes in Nebraska and Kansas. He is said to be a man of great energy of character and strong natural abilities, and in his late canvass maintained the doctrine of popular self-government.

The Legislature.

In the Senate, on Saturday, Mr. Fisher was excused from serving on the Committee on Revised Statutes.

Mr. Hoke introduced resolutions in relation to the history of North Carolina, the object being the collection of documentary evidence, throwing light upon the facts of the early history of the State.

Mr. Haughton made a long speech in favor of a convention.

In the House, Mr. Vance, from the Committee on Education, made a minority report in favor of the distribution of the School Fund, on the White basis, in opposition to the majority report submitted the day before, by Mr. Williams, against such distribution.

Mr. J. B. Bynum, from the committee on Constitutional Reform, submitted an amendment to the bill providing for the election of Judges by the people.—The amendment provides that Judges of the Supreme Court be elected for the term of ten years, and those of Superior Courts, eight years.

The bill incorporating the Cheraw and Concord Rail Road, on its second reading was made the order for Thursday next.

Mr. McMillan, introduced a bill to incorporate the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of N. C.

In the Senate on Monday the 18th inst., a message was received from the House of Commons proposing to raise a joint committee of three from the House and two from the Senate, to whom should be referred the invitation of the citizens of Wilmington.—Concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Fennell, the bill to incorporate the Banks of Wilmington was withdrawn.

Mr. Tayloe, introduced a bill to incorporate the Bank of Washington. Referred to committee on Banks.

The special order being the resolution in relation to dividing the State into nine judicial circuits was taken up. On motion of Mr. Walker, "nine" was stricken out and "eight" inserted; and on further motion of Mr. Graham, a message was sent to the House of Commons, proposing to raise a joint committee of five, from each house, to take the matter under consideration.

Mr Thomas, of Jackson, introduced a bill to require Railroad Companies to fence their tracks Referred to Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

The bill to incorporate Union Academy in New Hanover County, was taken up and passed its third reading.

Several bills were read a third time and passed among them a bill to authorize the counties of Craven, Sampson, etc., to pay the Wardens of the Poor A bill to emancipate Jerry, a slave. A bill to authorize the Raleigh and Gaston Road to take stock in the Roanoke Valley Railroad.

In the House of commons on the 18th Mr. Love moved to spread the minority report of Mr. Vance in relation to the distribution of the School Fund according to the White Basis on the Journal. Some discussion arising as to whether it was customary, the speaker said he would examine the Journals, and the subject was dropped for the present.

Mr Patterson introduced a bill incorporating the Atlantic, Ohio and Tennessee Railroad Company which was read the first time.

Mr. Barringer introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to enquire into the propriety of a bye-law to provide for a regular appropriation bill; and publication of the receipts and expenditures of the State Government Adopted.

Two messages were received from the acting Governor; one transmitting a Report of the Treasurer of the University, the other in relation to the contract between Governor Reid and Professor Emmons, State Geologist, informing that no specific contract had ever been entered into.

An engrossed resolution was received from the Senate, authorizing the State Treasurer to pay over to the Treasurer of the North Carolina Railroad Company the balance of the State's subscription to that work. The resolution passed its first and second reading

A bill giving widows one-half of the estate in case of the husband's dying without making a will and without having issue, passed its second reading.

A resolution was submitted by Mr. Shepperd, authorizing the Public Treasurer to borrow $100,000 to meet any demand that may be outstanding against the State, and on motion of Mr. J. G. Bynum, so amended as to call upon the Public Treasurer to submit an official statement in relation to the reason why the demand is made—the condition of the Treasury etc.

United States Congress.

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 19, 1854.

SENATE.—Mr. Cass addressed the Senate on Mr. Underwood's resolutians, and eulogised Napoleon 1st for his toleration of reformers and other sects.—The President transmitied to the Senate the correspondence of Mr. Marsh, our Minister to Constantinople, with Mr. Marcy.

HOUSE.—Mr. Phelps reported a bill from the committee of ways and means, for the Naval appropriations.—Mr. Houston presented a bill providing for fortifications.—Mr. Caskie made some remarks on the bill to suppress the circulation of small notes in the District of Columbia.

Bank Excitement in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—There is much excitement in monied circles to-day, growing out of the recent statement made by the trustees of the Exchange Bank of Selden, Withers & Co. The statement shows that the individual members of the firm are the largest debtors.

The notes of the bank were selling yesterday at a discount of ten per cent. To day they are bought by the brokers at a discount of 40 per cent.

Naturalization Laws—Important Decision.

POUGHKEPSIE, Dec. 16.—Judge Dean, of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, has forbidden the clerk of the court to take proofs of citizenship and grant naturalization papers. He directs that applicants shall apply to the court; and to-day, after hearing proofs in several cases, the applicants were rejected.

The Judge has given a written opinion, holding that the admission of an alien to the rights of citizenship is a judicial act, requiring examination by the Court.

The Expected Steamers.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19, 10 o'clock, P. M.—Up to this hour we have no intelligence of the steamer Washington, due at this port from Southampton, with dates to the 6th; or of the steamer Sarah Sands, due at Portland, Maine, with dates to the 5th. The latter is 14 days out, and the former 13. The steamer expected at Halifax is out 10 days, and may be looked for to-morrow, but will very likely not arrive before Thursday.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—A fire broke out, at 3 o'clock this morning, in the workshop of the new House of Refuge. The building and contents were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $30,000, and is covered by insurance. It is supposed the building was set on fire. One of the boys, confined for some offence, made his escape during the fire.

Western Pork Trade.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 19.—Hogs have advanced to $4 50 a $4 75. Receipts up to this date 225,000, against 200,000 head last year. Eastern exchanged has advanced to 2¼. The river has a depth of 3½ feet. The weather is cold.

Disturbance between the Allies.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—A very decided split has taken place between the Know-Nothings and the Whigs. The Whigs, in some of the Wards, have held primary meetings and nominated separate tickets for the minor city offices.

Convicted of Forging Land Warrants.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 19.—W. H. Wilder, a filibuster and Lopez sympathiser, has been convicted of forging Land Warrants.

The Providence Failure.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 18.—The liabilities of Messrs. Hill, Carpenter & Co., It is now ascertained will reach fully $1,500,000.

In England and the United States the thermometers are mostly on Fahrenheit's scale, which makes 180 degrees between freezing and boiling. But at the early period when the scale was formed, it was supposed that the lowest possible temperature was that produced by mixing snow and fine salt. Fahrenheit, therefore, plunged his bulb into the mixture, when the mercury sunk below the freezing point 32-180ths of the distance between that and the boiling point. This lowest point was therefore marked as zero, and beginning to count upwards from this, on a scale of equal parts, freezing became 32, and boiling one hundred and eighty higher, or 2-12.

☞ A locomotive blew [illegible] on the Philadelphia and Reading Rail Road on Friday last, and killed three men.

Proceedings of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Senate was occupied to-day in discussing the bill proposing the appointment of an Assistant District Attorney of the United States.

In the House, while the Military Academy bill was under consideration, Mr. Barney denounced the Know-Nothings, and was replied to by Mr. Banks, defending the rights of secret associations. A bill to build six sloops-of-war was also introduced Mr. Clingman proposed to introduce his joint resolution offering the meditation of the United States to the European powers, which was objected to.

Snow Storm.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—It is snowing here to-day, and at Philadelphia, New York, and as far east as Portland.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The Hudson River is frozen over, and teams are crossing over on the ice at Castleton.

The Mails.

We understand that a special agent of the Post Office Department has reported to the Postmaster General the impracticability of obtaining suitable steamboats by the 1st of January for the conveyance of the great Northern and Western Mails between Wilmington and Charleston and between Charleston and Wilmington. We also understand that as to the conveyance of the mails between this city and the interior of the State and points connecting therewith, the best practicable provision will be made by special agents who are now on the spot for that purpose; and a contract has already been ordered for conveying the great mails between Kingsville, Columbia and Augusta, to take effect on the 1st inst.

The arrangements seem somewhat unsatisfactory, but we have heard a rumor—whether correct or not we cannot say—to the effect that the contractor with the Post Office Department will make a sub-contract with the South Carolina R. R. Company, and thus everybody's honor will be saved, and the public interests suffer no inconvenience. This, we repeat is a mere rumor, although we should not feel surprised were it to prove true, as the contractor certainly could make more money by paying the Rail Road Company their demands than by using horse powar to perform the services required.—*Charleston Courier.*

SAD OCCURRENCE,—Five little negroes, belonging to the Editor of this paper, were burned to death in the kitchen on his plantation in Richmond county, on Thursday evening of last week: and the occurrence was the more afflicting to him because, by proper precaution, it might have been prevented. He had left strict injunctions that the children should not, under any circumstances, be suffered to remain a single moment without some person with them, able to take care of them, in case of fire or other emergency. In disregard of his instructions the nurse who had charge of them was sent off in the evening together with a small boy, while the hands were at a distance at work, to drive up the cattle—*leaving six children under five years of age in the house.* The smoke was soon discovered; but before relief could be brought the roof of the house fell in, consuming five of the children! The eldest had made his escape.

It is hoped that this calamity may be a caution to those who are in the employment of others, when they think of disobeying the instructions given to them.—*N. C. Argus.*

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON.—On the night of the 14th ult., as the U. S. steamer Washington was proceeding along the British channel, she was ran into by a brig under full sail, boring with its bowsprit a hole as large as a man in her left side, leaving therein the broken splinters of her bow. Striking again, her broken timber bored, in another part of the steamer, a second hole with such a force, that the whole bowsprit of the brig remained in the steamer. Happily, this damage in the steamer was six feet above the water. A letter in the N. Y. Tribune says:

"You can easily imagine what an excitement seized upon everybody. But the officers did not lose their presence of mind; and the first thing ordered was to post a watch near the boats armed with loaded pistols, to shoot any one who should try to seize upon them without an order from the captain. In the interior of the vessel the chief engineer directed the necessary repairs, and by his orders the holes were stopped with mattresses outside. The captain himself, suspended on ropes above the water, worked for four hours, until the work was done. The brig was lost sight of in the darkness of the night."

FINANCE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The State Treasurer of North Carolina has just made his report for the last two fiscal years, showing the receipts to have been $3,017,753 07 and the disbursements $3,169,884 38. The receipts for the next two years are estimated at $746,286 and the expenditures at $620,653. The State debt is set down now at $2,928,663 50. This will be increased soon to $3,409,633 50, by the sale of $111,000 bonds, to be sold under the act for the benefit of the Weldon and Gaston Rail Road and the Neuse and Tar rivers, and of $370,000 bonds for the North Carolina Railroad. After 1856, the present sources of revenue will be insufficient to supply the wants of the treasury, and an increase of taxation will be necessary if the North Carolina Railroad is not completed in time to enable it to earn sufficient profits to make up the deficiency.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.—The Washington Star publishes the following extract of a letter from a distinguished Frenchman, dated Paris, November 20:

"Lord Palmerston and Louis Napoleon have been almost inseparable since the former alighted at the Hotel Windsor Their interviews have resulted in a decision to unfurl the standard of Polish, Hungarian and Italian nationality, if Prussia and Austria hesitate longer to declare unequivocally against the Czar. The probability is that neither the one nor the other will consent to do this, in which case all Europe will be in arms before Spring,"

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.—The Report of the Secretary of the Navy is a document every way worthy of the intelligent head of the Navy Department. For years, this branch of our Government has been in a state of decay; but the vigorous mind of the Hon. James C. Dobbin has imparted to it a life that it never before possessed. Every subject calculated to improve the condition of the Navy, is presented in the clearest and most forcible language, and the practical suggestions, with which the report abounds, gives promise, if adopted, to render our naval arm equal to the most efficient. Our want of space to-day precludes a more lengthened notice at present, but we shall refer to the subject again, and express our views more fully. In the meantime, we invite an attentive perusal of the synopsis we publish this morning.—*Pennsylvanian.*

THE JENNING'S ESTATE.—The Richmond Whig publishes the following extracts from a letter received from an intelligent Virginian in England, dated Oct. 24, 1854:

"I cannot find the Will of Old Jennens—for the reason that Lord Beauchamp has lost it where he could not find it now. He administered the estate as next of kin, Earl Howe taking possession of Acton Place as next heir, so that they cannot be reached except a will be found later than that now on record which would show special devises and bequests to your ancestors, or some other claimant.

"If the will was found, and if lapse of time did not operate as an effectual bar to recovery, *what next?* (1.) It would take a mint of money, and many years, to oust Lord Howe, and the Beauchamps have squandered away the money. (2.) A deeper fraud was never practised or planned than this claim. It has ruined many claimants, and will ruin many more.—I would not touch it, for I was cautioned about it on my arrival, by friends, and I took their advice.—*Thousands of indigent knaves, who practice law in London, would starve but for the harvest they reap from the investigation of such claims;* and they simulate injury and excite false hopes by newspaper publications and letters—*lucri causa*—with the full knowledge that never a dollar could by possibility be recovered. 'Tis a thing almost unknown to recover claims of this character."

In Bridgeport, BARNUM'S residing place, it appears from the report of the agent appointed by the town to dispose of spiritous liquors, that in three months his sales amounted to four thousand, seven hundred and eighteen gallons, of which one was for mechanical, three for sacramental, eight for manufacturing, and four thousand six hundred and twenty-one for medicinal purposes. And this in a little place containing only seven thousand five hundred and sixty inhabitants. Fortunately the liquor proved a very efficacious remedy in most of the cases, as the deaths during this period have been comparatively few.

The Navy.

Thre is no arm of the public services in which Americans feels so much delight as in their Navy. It is associated with the proudest and most inspiring martial recollections. In the very infancy of the country it gave rich promise of its future. Whilst we were maintainging a fierce struggle for existence on land, we had armed vessels at sea, which, against the most terific odds, never hesitated to join battle with the ships of the mightiest naval power which the world has ever seen. Something was known before the American Revolution of the remarkable aptitude of Americans for maritime enterprise, and the amazing energy and courage of their whalers had drawn from the lips of Burke one of the most eloquent panegyrics ever heard within the British House of Commons. The war of the Revolution proved that the seamanship and heroism displayed in the whale fisheries, could be made available in naval combats. The exploits of Paul Jones in the British waters astonished and appalled the whole British Empire.—The Americans gave evidence then of their capacity to become a great naval power.

Scarcely was the war of the Revolution finished when we had a slight brush with France. It did not last long, but long enough again to display the peculiar talent of our people for fighting efficiently on salt water, and to show that in naval warfare one American ship was equal to two Frenchmen.

But it was reserved to the last war with Great Britain to add a signal and crowning glory to the naval arm of America. At the beginning of the war, our government had but little confidence in the ability of our seamen and ships to encounter the magnificent vessels and the war-worn veterans of Britain, who had achieved for her the boasted dominion of the deep and caused her flag to flutter in victory over every sea. Our gallant officers were compelled to beg and importune the government to permit them to put to sea. No sooner was the permission given than they were off, like an arrow from the bended bow, and almost before our timid councellors at the seat of government were able to recover from their consternation at the idea of disputing the British power on its *own* element, the cannon of American ships were thundering victory into their astonished ears. From the beginning to the end of the war, there was an almost uninterrupted succession of the most brilliant naval triumphs. It was considered as much a matter of course that an American ship should conquer a British vessel whenever she met her, as it formerly was in Great Britain that an English ship should whip a Frenchman. The American public considered themselves imposed upon, and shamefully treated, if an American vessel, no matter what the odds against her, fell into British hands, while the same circumstance awakened a corresponding degree of exultation in British breasts.

Since the war with England, our only rivalry with her or any other of the great powers of Europe, has been commercial rivalry. We have distanced them all, save England, and are now second only to her as a commercial nation. In the construction of ships and in the seamanlike qualities of the crews, we have surpassed even Great Britain. Our ocean steamers and clipper built vessels have furnished her models which she has been happy to imitate. But, strange to say, with this mighty growth and expansion of our commerce, there has been no increase of the arm upon which it would be entirely dependent for security in time of war. Our commerce in point of fact, was and unprotected as it is, holds out a strong temptation to the cupidity and aggressive spirit of nations which have but little commerce and a large navy. Not only has no effort been made to increase our Navy, but until lately, none of those valuable improvements have been introduced in it which have been adopted with such immense effect by the naval powers of the old world. We hope the present Congress will awaken to the indispensable importance of building up the naval power of America, and making it worthy of its glorious past, capable of a still more glorious future, and commensurate with the commercial security of the country.—*Richmond Despatch.*

The English and French Alliance.

Col. Webb, of the New York Courier and Enquirer, who has just returnded from Europe writes:

"Although thus far the English army, with less than half the strength of the French, has been compelled to do nearly all the fighting, incurred the greatest exposure, and won nearly all the glory of the campaign, there can be no reasonable doubt that in an emergency the French will nobly and gallantly do their duty. The English public are getting somewhat restive under the operation of the present alliance with France, and it admits of no doubt but that alliance is destined to be of much shorter duration than the press affects to believe—John Bull is made to stand the blunt of the fight, and to receive all the hard blows, while France claims equal honor and credit from battles in which the best blood of England is made to flow like water while her ally is content with exposing to the fire of the enemy a few of her African guerilas. The English press feel with the people on this subject: but they also feel that, in the present position of European affairs, every sacrifice of feeling must be tamely submitted to, rather than incur the risk of a brush with France.—Should the death of Louis Napoleon, or the wily diplomacy of Russia, succeed in breaking up that alliance, the position of England would be fearful in the extreme; and then all classes in that country would feel the wisdom of those among her statesmen who now openly proclaim that the most necessary as well as the most natural policy of England, is to build up the closest possible alliance with the United States."

THE CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.—A statement made by S. S. Lewis, agent of the Cunard line of steamships, that 50,000 passengers had been carried by that line, not one of whom had been lost or injured, has attracted considerable attention. The following is a copy of the statement which was made before the coroner's jury in the case of the disaster to the Ocean, at Boston. The immunity from danger which has attended the passengers by the Cunard line is certainly wonderful, and affords the strongest possible evidence of the care and caution with which this line has been managed:

"Mr. Lewis stated that the line between Liverpool and Boston had been in operation fourteen and a half years next January. The first ship of the line, the Britannia, sailed from Liverpool, 4th July, 1840—7,000 passages across the ocean, of 3,000 miles each, have been made; upwards of 50,000 passengers, and about the same number of their own people, have been carried; that two steamers had been constantly at sea during that period, and that not a single passenger had, to his knowledge, been harmed, nor a pound of baggage lost, by the dangers of the sea—That in 1840, the year the steamers commenced running, the whole amount of imports into Boston, in foreign vessels, was about $600,000; last year, 1853, the importations in foreign vessels, $17,000 000. The increase yearly had been enormous—the greater part, probably more than two-thirds, had come in the steamers of this line; there had been no loss of cargo, and only one average of $8,000 to $10,000 to pay for hauling the Cambria from off Cape Cod. Mr. Lewis said he did not boastingly make this statement—the line had been peculiarly fortunate—but he simply gave the facts to show that those having charge of the ships had certainly not been reckless, but had used a proper degree of caution and care for the passengers and freight entrusted to them. This statement is made in regard to the Boston mail line. The New York steamers of this line have been equally fotunate."

GOLD IN VERMONT.—A bona fide discovery of gold has recently been made in the south part of Stowe, about a mile from the northerly line of Waterbury. The Freeman says the discovery was made as early as August last, by a returned Californ

The Journal of Commerce resists the general advice to curtail expenses, and to contract business operations—and then reasons with much force, that however plausible at first, if universally adopted, it would increase the commercial embarrrasment, and result in an almost total loss of employment among the laboring poor. We quote:

"The papers are filled with warnings to every one to wear the old coat, the old hat, and the old shoes, another year, no matter though they are napless, brimless, soleless; to go without gloves, laces and forbelows; to put no paint on the house, and no fresh harness, on the horse; to wear no feathers on the bonnet, and no carpets on the floor; and, in short, by the same rule, to hold fast upon every dollar they have, and spend not a cent that is not wrenched from their hand by actual want. If this policy is adopted, what is to become of the mechanics, the tailors, hatters, and shoemakers? Will silencing the distaff and loom usher in the 'good time' hoped for? All should be advised to live within their income; but those whose income is ample, should discriminate in their retrenchment between wasteful extravagance, and a liberal encouragement of the arm of industry. A celebrated rich man is commended in history for doubling his charity at a time when his income was reduced by commercial embarrassments, because such reduction was a sign that his gifts would be more needed. Will not the same rule hold good in regard to household and personal expenses? Judicious expenditures even for objects of luxury, may do far more good than the bestowment of more charity, inasmuch as the giving of employment is the wisest of all forms of bequest. If a man of property, who has fully provided for his own liabilities, and possesses a clear income, wishes to paint his old house, or build a new one, why should he not do it now, when so many willing hands are idle for want of employment? Let us take care that in building a dyke for our own safety against future storms, we do not, in our search for materials, pull down the poor man's only shelter."

Death of Lockhart.

The English papers brought by the Pacific contain the intelligence that John Gibson Lockheart, the eminent Scottish author, died of paralysis, at Abbotsford, on the evening of Nov. 25th. Mr. Lockhart was the son of a Scottish clergyman, and was born at Glasgow in 1792. He was educated for the bar, but early turned his attention to literature. His first efforts were in Blackwood's Magazine, in 1817, the famous "Chaldee Manuscript" being in part his work. "Peter's Letters of his Kinsfolk" was another of his famous contributions to the Magazine, and many other celebrated papers were the joint word of himself and Professor Wilson. His writings brought him into an intimacy with Walter Scott, which resulted in his marriage to the great novelist's daughter, Charlotte Sophia Scott, in April, 1820. From that time his writings were numerous, and in 1824 he became editor of the Quarterly Review, which position he held until a year ago, when failing health compelled him to resign it. His most noted books are the "Ancient Spanish Ballads" and the Life of Walter Scott. He has successively tried his hand at poetry, history, biography, fiction and criticism, and never without considerable success. His satisfactory conduct of the Quarterly Review, through the long period of twenty-seven years, is abundant proof of his tact and ability. Mrs. Lockhart died in 1837, and we believe his children are all deceased. It is understood that he has written an autobiography, embodying the literary history of his own times, which will probably be published. It cannot fail to be very interesting.

The Douglas Testimonial.

The New Orleans Courier of December 7 contains the correspondence between the democratic committee appointed at the meeting held in that city, on the 21st instant, and Senators Douglas, Rush, and Johnson, then in New Orleans on their way to this city. The chief honor was designed for Judge Douglas, who was tendered a public reception, and invited to address his political friends. In his reply to Hon. Emile L. Sere, the chairman of the committee, Judge Douglas regrets his inability to accept of the proferred compliment. In the course of his letter he says:

"It is certainly a fundamental principle in our republican system that the people of each State, and of each Territory preparatory to its admission into the Union as a State, have the undeniable right to form and regulate their domestic institutions and internal concerns in accordance with their own views, and subject to no other limitation or restriction than that which the constitution of the United States has imposed upon each and all the States.

"If this principle be correct, the act of Congress for the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska is clear y right, so far as the vexed question of slavery is involved.

"It is also a principle in our republican system—equally sacred and fundamental—that it is the duty of all men to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience, and that no man should be proscribed, either because of the place of his religious faith. If this principle be right, it would seem to be wrong for to form secret associations, bound together by the most solemn oaths, to prescribe and enforce a religious test, for office or public trust under the United States, other than that which is authorized and sanctioned in the constitution."

General Rusk's letter is modest and generous, speaking warmly for his friends and nothing of himself. Its two topics were the merits and praise of Senator Douglas for his "bold and manly discharge of a constitutional duty," and of Senator Johnson for his zealous efforts in favor of a railway to the Pacific—a project which he urges as of immense interest to Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, and more especially to New Orleans.

Senator Johnson's letter is an admirable one. The following extract shows its tone and spirit:

"I sympathize deeply with the feeling the dictates this public manifestation of respect and regard for the senator. It was my fortune to have served with him upon the committee which reported the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and to have been familiar with the provisions of the bill through every change from its inception, and with the facts, opinions, and arguments which led to its adoption in its present form.

"As a law it is nothing to the South that it is not to the North. All the South know this. Had it been otherwise, it would not have received the sanction of the distinguished senator. Had the senator introduced a bill which excluded the people of the South from the Territories—which violated that spirit pervading the constitution protecting and guarantying the property and rights of the southern people—which outraged the principles of the Compromise of 1850—which negatived the right of a people to make their own laws, and establish their own government, subject only to the constitional condition that it be republican in its form—then it is just to conclude, from what we have witnessed, that the senator would have secured the warm approval, received the endorsement, and excited the enthusiastic devotion, of those who now bitterly condemn and relentlessly pursue him.

"We are not grateful to the senator that he has established for us a new privilege, or a solitary right not ours heretofore, by both the constitution and the latest legislation. He has not done so. He has sought to be just to us, but no more—he has been faithful to the constitution in this, that he has refused to violate it."

A Rather Singular Marriage contract was a few days since entered into in Tennessee. The wife is worth a cool fifty thousand. The husband is the rightful owner of a magnificent goatee. The contract was as follows: Art. 1st. The husband is to have no interest in the wife's estate, Art. 2d. He is not to collect any debts of the concern. Art. 3d. The beloved husband is not to chastise or control any of her servants without the wife's consent. Art. 4th. The husband binds himself to pay the wife one hundred and fifty dollars per annum for board and to have his lodging gratis.

Captain Luce, of the Arctic.—The New York Journal of Commerce says:

"We are authorized to say that Capt. Luce has no intention of going into any business on shore, and is not aware that the directors of the Collins line of steamers have *formed* any determination to *exclude from their employ the surviving officers of the Arctic.*"

Beef and Pork Pickle.—Somebody will thank us for this recipe to make first rate pickle for beef or pork:

Mix 1 gallon of water, 1½ lb. of salt, ½ lb. of sugar, 1 oz. saltpeter; boil, and skim, and cool, before pouring upon the meat, which should be packed close and covered with the pickle.

Before packing in casks, meat should be slightly sprinkled with saltpetre and fine salt, and left a day or two to drain. Pork, intended for smoking, will have first rate dry salted with six pounds salt and two ounces of saltpetre to the one hundred pounds of pork.

Mount Vernon.

We alluded briefly yesterday to the refusal of Mr. John H. Washington, the proprietor of Mount Vernon, to entertain the overtures for a purchase made by the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association of this city. The following extract from Mr. Washington's letter will exhibit more at large the reasons which have induced him to come to his decision:

With every disposition to yield my views with regard to the practicability of the plan the ladies have in view, for accomplishing the purchase of Mount Vernon, and admitting there is scarcely any obstacle which their untiring energy and devotion, when once enlisted, cannot overcome, there are still insuperable objections in my mind to the gratification of their wishes.

I am entirely unwilling that Mount Vernon should pass from my possession, unless to the State of Virginia or to the United States. The only reason that I have for desiring this disposition of the property is that it may be perpetually preserved from the lot which must eventually befall it, as a private possession in the dispersion of families and changes of fortune almost necessarily attendant upon our form of government. It would cause me the greatest regret, if amid such changes, from any act of mine or my descendants, Mount Vernon should be perverted to uses, inconsistent with the veneration due to the memory and character of him with whose life it is so intimately connected.

Yet I cannot help foreseeing that as the property of any private person or association, this lamentable result must sooner or later occur. It is true, that if the plan devised by the ladies is practicable, and it is consigned to the custody of Virginia, this result would probably be obviated.

But, sir, beautiful as is the tribute of gratitude these excellent and devoted ladies would pay to the memory of our common Father, would not the world cry shame on the governments and on the men who would stand by and permit them to make such a sacrafice, even on such an altar?

For my own part, I had rather present it a free gift to the State or nation, (little as either would deserve it,) than be subject to the mortification of receiving these offerings of patriotism from the mothers, wives and daughters of Virginia. No sir; much as I admire and reverence the many graces and virtues that adorn the ladies of my native State, I cannot consent to be instrumental in the erection of the graceful monument, designed by their patriotism and illustative of it, but which, at the same time, would commemorate the degeneracy of myself and the men of our land.

We believe that $200,000 is the amount which Mr. Washington asks for Mount Vernon. From what we have heard of the present condition of the estate, we incline to the opinion that it would take about $100,000 more to put it in order. Possibly, after it was obtained and put in order, for this very moderate amount, it might be kept in order at the trifling expenditure of $25,000 per annum. In view of these probabilities, we quite agree with Mr. Washington, in the doubt which he seems to entertain whether "the plan devised by the ladies is practicable."

As the last resting place of the mortal remains of George Washington, as the home which was hallowed by his presence during life, it is impossible to place too high a value upon Mount Vernon. It can no more be estimated in dollars and cents than the sunlight, or the free air. All the gold of California could not pay for it. Apart, however, from its hallowed associations, it is not at all more valuable, we are informed, than the other poor farms of that region, and, as an estate, has gone down, we learn, till it presents few signs of its former condition. If this be true, apart from its associations with the memory of Washington, the place would scarcely be worth the acceptance of the United States or of Virginia, even if Mr. Washington should "present it a free gift to the State or nation."

What does he mean by saying, "little as either would deserve it" (the gift.) We are at a loss to imagine what crime or misdemeanor has been committed by the United States or by Virginia, to elicit such a rebuke. What has Virginia done or left undone, that she should be taunted in this wise by the present proprietor of Mount Vernon? Certainly, in no land is the memory of the father of his country held more sacred. Why does not Virginia '*deserve*' to have the custody of the tomb of Washington?—Give us the reason. It is a grave charge, and we call for the facts which support it.

We honor the motives of the ladies concerned in the effort to purchase Mount Vernon estate, but, even could Mr. Washington's consent be obtained, we doubt the practicability of their plan. It would involve an expenditure far beyond anything they contemplate. Virginia ought to buy Mount Vernon, and, if the proprietor will accept the reasonable sum of $100,000, we think it probable the State might consent to purchase it.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Crawford's Statutes for the Washington Monument at Richmond.—A foreign correspondent of the Providence Journal, who recently visited the Royal Foundary at Munich, writes as follows:

The group of statues modelled by Crawford to adorn the Washington Monument at Richmond, Va., is partly finished, and is truly an admirable production.—The figures of Henry and Jefferson are already cast, and are placed in the Crystal Palace, now open, and from the noblest ornaments of that exhibition. The figure of Henry is remarkably spirited and heroic in its attitude. It is almost alive with action. The patriot is represented in the act of addressing his countrymen in the memorable speech which helped to set the ball of the Revolution in motion. The artist has evidently chosen that moment when, with all the power of his eloquence, the orator launches his invectives against the tyranny of the mother country, and appealing to his compatriots to resist it at whatever cost, he closes with the declaration "I care not what course others may persue, but as for me, give me liberty, or give me death!" The figure of Jefferson is not less majestic and noble than that of Henry.—He is represented in an attitude of calm dignity, holding in one hand a pen, and in the other the Declaration of Independence. The face has an aspect of earnest thoughtfulness, mingled with determination. The drapery is a cloak thrown carelessly over the shoulders and falling in easy folds about the figure.

The series will consist of five statutes, all of colossal size, and if the others are executed with as much feeling, good taste and genuine appreciation of the subject as exhibited in these, the work must prove one of the most successful ever undertaken. The design of the monument is in the form of a star, and the statues are to be placed at the determination of the rays, surrounding a central and elvated pedestal, upon which the equestrian statue of Washington will be raised. The model of this in plaster is at the foundary, and preparations are making for casting it at once. The horse and rider cannot be less than twenty-five feet high, and appear truly gigantic.

Industry of the President.—A Washington correspondent of the Eastern Argus of Portland, writes as follows:—

"Whatever else may be said of the present administration, we believe nobody denies to it the credit of being a *hard working* administration. Its several derartments, from the heads of them down to their copying clerks, seem to employ themselves diligently and successfully to prevent the undue accumulation of their business. In this respect, perhaps, our public affairs in Washington were never better managed. And the President himself, it is well understood, finds himself constantly occupied by an attention to his important duties, which almost makes the Presidential office a *burthen*, more than an honorable distinction. He is fortunate, however, in having the aid of a secretary who is capable of relieving him from so much labor. Mr. Sydney Webster is a gentleman of genuine New England industry, and all who know him will readily bear witness to the courtesy, promptness and ability with which he discharged his various duties at the White House."

The Hog Market.—The Louisville Journal of Thursday reports sales of 500 head, averaging 180 lbs. at $4 50, half cash and half 60 days; 350 head at $4 25 a $4 50, cash—the inside figure for a small lot of light hogs; 300 head, averaging 220 lbs., at $4 70, on time; 500 head, averaging 185 lbs., at $4 60 cash; and 1,200 averaging 200 lbs., at $4 50 cash. In Cincinnati, at the close of the last week, the market for Pork was reported dull, and prices declining, in consequence partly of the warm weather and large arrivals. Sales were making at four dollars per cwt. net; four dollars and fifty cents being an extreme rate for heavy hogs.

A Practical Answer.—In a time of much religious excitement and consequent discussion, an honest Dutch farmer of the Mohawk, was asked his opinion as to which denomination of Christians were in the right way to Heaven. "Vell, den," said he, "ven ve ride our wheat to Albany, some say dis is de pest; but it don't make much difference vich road ve take, for ven ve get dare dey never ask us vich vay ve come—and it is none of their pusiness—*if our wheat is good.*"

[From the Washington Union.]

Increase of the Navy.

The last annual report of Secretary Dobbin has been received with unusual favor by the press of the country without reference to party ties or predilections. His recommendations, particularly those in reference to an increase of the navy, are unhesitatingly endorsed and warmly responded to, accompanied with earnest appeals for congressional interposition. The pending war in Europe, with all its threatening aspects and complicated interests, has naturally and properly directed the attention of the public to the expediency of largely increasing our naval force; and that expediency assumes the shape of imperative necessity when coupled with the startling fact that the United States—the second commercial power of the world—with almost a continent for a territory—and whose merchant ships are found in every part of the world—has a navy about equal to that of Spain, and vastly inferior to that of Holland. As evidence of public opinion in regard to the necessity of augmenting our naval force, as expressed through the medium of the press, we make room for the following comments of the New York Times on that part of Secretary Dobbin's report which states: "Even with the addition of the unfinished six steam-frigates, our naval force will not exceed fifty vessels in condition for service:"

"So says Secretary Dobbin in his navy report.—Fifty vessels, and what work is there for them to do? A seacoast on the east to be guarded that stretches from the latitude of Halifax to within two and a half degrees of Havana; and another on the west that reaches from the possessions of our most jealous rival to those of a near neighbor who has long nursed a growing brood of injuries. We have harbors to protect in which our commerce gathers her richest stores—rivers which drain the wealth of the continent.—We want a squadron always hovering along our coast—sentinels that will permit no possible danger to approach us unannounced. We want ships to protect our fishermen on the northeast and our merchantmen everywhere. The key to the Gulf of Mexico is in other hands than ours. To keep safe our possessions there, we ought never to lack vigilent men-of-war in that quarter. France has lately reinforced her naval force on the West India station: but before the reinforcement she was better prepared there than we are to defend her rights. On the Pacific the fleets of the allies and the Czar are continually passing to and fro, and our ports are familiar with the sight of foreign frigates where our own are strangers. We want ships enough about the Hawaian islands to convince Consul Miller that whatever action our government has taken can be maintained against even his protests and his country's policy. We want no more such disreputable tales to go out of us as were told when news of the wreck of the San Francisco was brought in, 'there was not in all our ports a single government vessel ready to rescue her.' We want no more ministers to China to decline their appointments because their only mode of conveyance to their posts is by British men-of-war. We want a navy able to defend us in time of war, and in peace to redress all serious grievances—to back up and enforce all resolutions that a due regard to our interests deliberately adopts."

The Patriot, published at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, holds the following language:

"The Secretary of the Navy asks for an increase of our men-of-war, and the necessity for this step is so apparent that it should require no argument to induce Congress to make the necessary appropriation.—We boast, and with justness, of our greatness and our power; but our navy is a sad evidence of it.—Our ships of commerce ride in every harbor on the globe, making glad all nations with their white sails. But how soon could all these vessels be sunk to the bottom of the sea, or be seized and made the property of others? Wherever our commerce goes it should be protected, and we should have such a force to guard it that all people would be taught the respect due to our merchantment, and know that if they were molested there is a strong arm near and ready to strike for redress.

"We dislike to speak of the sorry figure our navy would cut in the event of a war with any great maritime power. Nor do we think it necessary—there are powerful reasons calling for an increase of our navy, even though perpetual peace were guarantied to us. There was a disaster not long since near San Francisco, and there was no government vessel there to rescue the drowning men. And shall we again be called upon to witness the humiliating spectacle of the appointed minister to China being obliged to resign because he could find no conveyance, save in an English vessel? We might appeal to Congress on the score of national pride—tell them of an immense commerce to be protected—of vast sea-coasts to be defended, and a hundred other considerations loudly calling for an increase of the navy; but we trust no appeal will be necessary. Their sense of what is just and right will cause them soon to make the required appropriation."

Since the above was in type, we learn that Hon. Mr. Phillips, of Alabama, has introduced a bill into the House providing for the construction of six steam sloops-of-war.

Ocean Steamers Wanted.—The loss of the Arctic, Franklin, and Humboldt, and the withdrawal of a portion of the Cunarders, opens the field for more steamers. It is stated in the New York papers that Cornelius Vanderbilt is now building two steamers upon the plan of the North Star, to ply from that city to Havre or Liverpool, and that they will be ready for sea in the course of the coming spring; also that he intends, within the course of sixteen or eighteen months, to have six or eight additional steamers put upon the Atlantic to ply between that port and Havre or Liverpool.

A Certain Cure for Scorbutic Eruptions, and other Diseases of the Skin—It is an undisputed fact that Holloway's Ointment is the only one which is in its effect infallible. Cases that the most eminent medical practitioners have dispaired of relieving, immediately yield to its curative powers, and when used in accordance with the printed directions which accompany each pot, with Holloway's Pills, the two combined thoroughly eradicate the most inveterate of these diseases, and leave the sufferer without a blemish.

Sold at the Establishments of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York; and 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London,) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Boxes at 37½c., 87c., $1 50 each. Wholesale by the principal Drug houses of the Union; and by A. O. BRADLEY, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes. N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

Unprecedented Success and Final Triumph of Burrow's Elixir Vitæ.

The people are at last finding out the inestimable value of the only infallible Medicine known the exalted character of the certificates and the overwhelming amount of testimony that has been published, is causing the afflicted to discard their prejudices, and while the sales are immense, the public may be assured its curative qualities will never be deteriorated. When the Medicine produces a slight pain in the stomach and bowels, it is breaking up deep seated *cold*, the parent of so many formidable diseases, and when it drives humors to the surface continue its use, for it is unable to discharge fast enough, by evacuation, those corrupt humors in the blood that disease the vital organs, and unless expelled from the system must sooner or later end in death. This Medicine purifies, regenerates, and rejuvenates the entire system.

*** For sale by all the regular dealers in Medicine.

The Elixir Vitæ.

Is not designed to please the palate or to amuse the afflicted, nor does it stimulate for a few hours the system and then leave the patient in a worse condition than before, for it possesses no stimulating properties—we know that if it was a little pleasanter, the doses small, and it stimulated the stomach, the sales would be much greater, but this Medicine is designed to cure, and is designed for the use only of those who are actually diseased. Although with a little syrup it makes a cooling, refreshing and delightful drink, many persons have adopted the system of using it one or two weeks every spring and fall. It is presumed the day of abominable Patent Medicines is at an end, for THE ELIXIR VITÆ always cures any disease of a chronic, secondary, or hereditary nature, in one or two weeks, and the most formidable case in three or four weeks, and the cure is permanent. Try it.

☞ The genuine is for sale in Wilmington, by A. O. Bradley, and by all dealers in Medicines.

Oct 24th, 1854 D19,-d&w-2w

NEWELL'S PATENT SAFETY LAMP & LAMP FEEDER.

A NEW ARTICLE, warranted to prevent all Accidents from the use of *Burning Fluid, Camphene, and other Explosive Compounds*, used for the production of Light.—This Invention is applied to all common Lamps and Lamp Feeders, also, to Solar, Camphene Lamps, Lanterns, &c.

ALSO, Burning Fluid, Camphene, and Rosin Oil. For sale by C. & D. DuPRE, Druggists, Market street, Wilmington, N. C.

Having purchased the right for the State of N. C., from the Patentee, we are prepared to fill all Orders at short notice, for every description and variety of Lamps, &c.

All persons are cautioned against infringing upon the above patent, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.

C. DuPRE,
D. DuPRE, Jr.
A. C. DICKINSON.

June 20th, 1854 245-tf

MARRIED,

In Cumberland County, on the 14th inst., by Rev. George Benton, Mr. WM. ALDERMAN to Miss ANNIE P. JACKSON.

In Newbern, on Tuesday evening 12th inst., by Rev. W. S. Chaffin, Mr. NEIL B. SHAW, and Miss ISABELLA TOOMER, both of Wilmington, N. C.

DIED,

At his residence in Smithville, on Friday morning the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock, A. M., of apoplexy, Mr. SAMUEL N. GALLOWAY, aged 53 years.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.—December, 1854.

ARRIVED.

Dec. 17—Brig Albert Adams, Eldridge, from Boston, to Adams, Bro. Co.; with mdze.

18—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Schr. Pearl, Dexter, from Jacksonville, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

Steamer Southerner, Watson, from Fayetteville, to W. H. McRary & Co.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to W. P. Elliott.

Dec. 19—Schr. Purse, Moore, from Swansboro', N. C., to J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

Dec. 20—Steamer Rowan, Barber, from Fayetteville, to W. P. Elliott.

Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to Jos. J. Lippitt.

21—Schr. M. E. Wells, Terry, from New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Schr. Emily, Mankin, from New York, to Freeman & Houston; with mdze.

CLEARED.

Dec. 19—Schr. Pearl, Dexter, for Jacksonville, by Rankin & Martin; with mdze.

Schr. Humming Bird, Bogert, for New York, by J. R. Blossom; with naval stores, &c.

French ship Amerique, Morello, for Marseilles, France, by O. L. Fillyaw.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by W. P. Elliott.

Dec. 19—Brig Cardiff, Conley, for Cayenne, by W. Neff & Son; with 30 bbls. tar, 127,000 feet lumber.

20—Schr. Lilly, Jones, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.

Br. Schr. Wm. H. Cleare, Prudden, for Harbor Island, by T. C. Worth; with lumber, shingles, &c.

Schr. Purse, Moore, for Swansboro', N. C., by J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Dec. 21—Schr. Wm. A. Ellis, Nichols, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.

NOTICE.

WILL be hired, on the 4th day of January next, at the late residence of Neill H. Murphy, deceased, the Negroes of his estate, for about 12 months, upon usual terms. P. MURPHY, Admr.

Dec. 22, 1854. 16-2t

MALE SHOOL, OXFORD, N. C.

J. H. HORNER, Principal.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL OPEN the 15th January, and continue 10 months with an intermission of one week at the expiration of the first term of twenty-one weeks. There will be a vacation of nine weeks at the close of the second term.

Board and Tuition for each term of twenty-one weeks, without extra charges.....$75 00

Pupils will be required to board with the Principal, unless Parents or Guardians specially request otherwise; but in no case will they be permitted to board at a Hotel.

Arrangements have beenmade for such assistance as the wants of the school may require.

Dec. 22, 1854. 16-tF1

N. F. BOURDEAUX,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.

Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf N. F. BOURDEAUX.

FOR SALE.

4,000 ACRES OF LAND, in Williamsburg District, S. C., situated about 4 miles from Kingstree, on Black River, a navigable stream; also, within three miles of the North Eastern Rail Road; about 350 acres of which is cleared Land, with a good DWELLING HOUSE, GIN HOUSE, SCREW, STABLES, OUT-HOUSES, &c. The remainder consists of well Timbered Pine Lands, extremely well adapted to making Turpentine. Adjoining the same are 3,000 or 4,000 acres of equally well Timbered Pine Land, which may be purchased. Persons wishing to purchase will please address SAMUEL P. MATTHEWS, Esq., Kingstree, Williamsburg District, So. Ca.

Dec. 22, 1854. 16-1m

LAND FOR SALE.

900 ACRES of Land situated on Long and Cypress Creeks, seven miles from Long Creek Bridge and five miles from Burgaw Depot. There is about ONE HUNDRED ACRES cleared, with a good Dwelling, all necessary out houses, and a never failing well of water. Also a Grist Mill in good order, and well watered. The place is healthy as any in the country. It is well timbered with pine, cypress, oak and other growths.

Persons wishing to purchase will please examine the premises. RICHARD L. BOURDEAUX.

Dec. 22, 1854 16-3m*

NOTICE.

THE Suscribers hereby forewarn all persons from hunting with gun or dogs, feeding or penning stock, cutting timber, chopping or defacing trees, or trespassing in any manner whatever upon their lands in Bladen County, as the utmost rigor of the law will be inforced against all offenders.

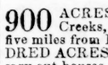
Elizebethtown, Bladen county. J. G. SUTTON,
Dec. 13th, 1854—16-4t R. P. MELVIN.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT 250 acres of Land, situated on Middle Sound, known as the Nichols Land; well timbered with Oak, Hickory and Pine, of which about 15 or 16 acres is Peanut Land, under cultivation: have been offered $15 per acre, for one year's rent. Also, 50 acres of Land (including buildings) lying on the W. and T. S. Plank Road, and known as the Seven Mile Land. For further particulars, apply to

Dec. 22, 1854 REUBEN EVERITTE, Middle Sound. 16-2t

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.



THE "STEAMER SPRAY," length 140 feet, breadth 18 feet, draws less than 24 inches, has two engines of fifty horse power each, is fitted up for carrying passengers, having excellent accomodations for same, has capacity for a large quantity of freight, speed equal to any boat of her dimensions, two years old, warranted in good order.

For terms, which will be accommodating, apply in person or by letter to the subscriber at Wilmington, N. C

Dec. 16, 1854.—87-1m A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

Head Quarters 30th Regiment N. C. Militia!

WILMINGTON, December 15th, 1854.

To the Captains of Companies composing the 30th Reg't:

YOU are hereby ordered to hold an election at your several precincts, on the 15th day of January, 1855, for a Colonel, Lt. Colonel, and Major, to fill vacancies caused by the resignation of Col. Wm. B. Flanner, Lt. Col. John J. Hedrick, and Major Asa A. Hartsfield, and have your returns to me within ten days from the day of election.

By order of H. H. WATERS,
Brig. Gen. of 3d Brigade.
JACOB WESSELL,
Capt. commanding 30th Reg't N. C. M.

Dec. 16, 1854 87-tf—16-1t

☞ Town papers copy.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—The beautiful assortment of Gent's Dressing Gowns, just made up, and now on exhibition at the City Clothing Store, affords an excellent opportunity for any lady to present her husband with a useful and handsome present.

Call and examine the assortment. We have nearly every size, at SCOTT & BALDWIN'S.

WHISKEY, &C.

NOW LANDING FROM SCHR. EMILY:—
135 Barrels, Whiskey, Gin and Brandy;
Hiram Smith Flour, in whole and half bbls.;
Soda and Sugar Crackers, boxes and do. do.;
Cheese, Potatoes, Pork, Beef, Fish, &c.;
for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

Dec. 21st, 1854.

JOHN MITCHELL'S JAIL JOURNAL.—Jail Journal, or Five Years in British Prison, by John Mitchell—just published. Received and for sale at
dec 21 S. W. WHITAKER'S.

HARPER'S STORY BOOKS.—No. 1—Bruno—(December 1854)—just published. For sale at
dec 21 S. W. WHITAKER'S.

3RD. VOL. NEW YORK JOURNAL—Just published.—Received and for sale at
dec 21 S. W. WHITAKER'S.

HISTORY OF THE CONSTITUTION.—History of the Origin, Formation and Adoption of the Constitution of the United States: with notices of its principal framers. By George Tickner Curtis. For sale at
dec 21 S. W. WHITAKER'S.

TOBACCO.—10 *Drums* Extra Chewing Tobacco, said to be superior to any other in market. Also—40 Boxes lower grades, for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

Dec. 21st, 1854.

UNDER-GARMENTS.—The cold weather obliged us to order a large assortment of Shirts, Drawers, and Merino ½ Hose, heavy fabrics. Large, medium, and small men can be fitted at SCOTT & BALDWIN'S
Dec. 21, 1854. City Clothing Store.

NEGRO SUITS.—About 100 Suits for Servants, on hand at low figures SCOTT & BALDWIN.

BROTHER JONATHAN, for Christmas For sale at
S. W WHITAKER'S.

WEARY FOOT COMMON, by Leitch Ritchie, a new supply of this popular book received and for sale at
Nov. 29th, J. T. MUNDS.

THE ROYAL FAVORITE, or the Mysteries of the Court of Charles the Second, 3rd supply for sale at
Nov. 29th, J. T. MUNDS.

BACON.—A prime article Western Sides, just receive and for sale by B. F. & A. J. GRADY

ALUM SALT, in 2 bushel bags. For sale by
Nov. 15th, 1854 B. F. & A. J. GRADY.

THE VIRGINIA COMEDIANS, or Old Days in the Old Dominion, Edited from the manuscript of C. Effingham, Esq., 2nd supply, for sale at J. T. MUNDS

PORK.—New York City Mess, now landing and for sale by B. F. & A. J. GRADY.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The Misteries and Miseries of San Francisco—just published. Received and for sale at
dec 21 S. W. WHITAKER'S.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

Beeswax, ℔ lb.	.25	@	25½
Beef Cattle,			
℔ 100 lbs.	5 00	@	6 00
Bricks, ℔ M.	7 00	@	12 00
Candles, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	.16	@	17
Adamantine	.25	@	30
Sperm	.33	@	50
Coffee, ℔ lb.			
Java	.15	@	16
Laguayra	.13	@	14
Rio	.10½	@	12½
St. Domingo	.11½	@	13
Cotton, ℔ lb.	5½	@	6½
Corn Meal,			
℔ bush	95	@	0 00
Domestics,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½	@	8
Yarn, ℔ lb.	00	@	17
Eggs, ℔ doz.	.25	@	30
Empty Barrels, each,			
Spts. Turp.	2 00	@	2 30
Feathers, ℔ lb.	.50	@	55
Fish, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	5 75	@	6 50
Mackerel, No. 1		@	00 00
do. No. 2		@	0 00
do. No. 3		@	4 00
do. No. 4	4 50	@	5 00
Shad, Ocean,	00 00	@	00 00
Herrings, East	0 00	@	0 00
do. N.C. roe,	0 00	@	0 00
do. do. cut,		@	0 00
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt.	0 00	@	4 00
Flour, ℔ bbl.,			
Canal	12 00	@	14 00
Fayetteville	8 50	@	8 75
Grain, ℔ bush.			
Corn (store)	85	@	90
Oats	.47	@	00
White Beans	0 00	@	0 00
Pease, Cow	.75	@	80
do. Ground Nut	1 00	@	1 10
Rice, rough	1 05	@	1 10
do., clean,			
℔ lb.	5	@	5½
Hay, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern, ret.	1 30	@	1 40
Northern, ret	1 20	@	1 25
Iron, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	5½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop	0	@	7
Swede	5½	@	00
Lime, ℔ bbl.	1 20	@	1 30
Liquors, ℔ gall. (domestic.)			
Whiskey	55	@	60
N. E. Rum	55	@	60
Gin	55	@	60
Brandy	55	@	60
do Apple	75	@	1 00
Lumber, ℔ M., (River.)			
Floor. B'ds.	00 00	@	00 00
Wide do.	0 00	@	0 00
Scantling.	0 00	@	0 00
Molasses, per gallon.			
Cuba	.23	@	25
N. Orleans	.26	@	28
Nails, ℔ lb.			
Cut	5½	@	5¾
Wrought	10	@	12½

Naval Stores,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.			
*Virgin dip.	0 00	@	2 24
Yellow dip.	0 00	@	2 80
Hard	0 00	@	1 60
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	1 75
Pitch. do.	2 00	@	0 00
Rosin, No. 1	0 00	@	1 75
do. No. 2	0 00	@	1 40
do. No. 3	1 20	@	1 25
Spts Turp.,			
℔ gallon	00	@	35
Varnish, ℔ gal.	20	@	30
Oils, ℔ gallon.			
Sperm	1 25	@	2 00
Linseed, raw	95	@	1 00
do. boiled	00	@	1 10
Whale	1 00	@	0 00
Rosin	20	@	75
Potatoes,			
Sweet, ℔ bush.	65	@	70
Irish, do.	0 00	@	0 00
do. ℔ bbl.	2 75	@	3 00
Provisions, ℔ lb.			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	15	@	16
Middlings	0	@	10½
Shoulders	00	@	10½
Hog round	11	@	11½
Western Bacon,			
Middlings	9	@	9½
Shoulders	8	@	8½
N. C. Lard	12½	@	13
West'n do	12	@	12½
Butter	23	@	28
Cheese	11	@	13
Pork, Mess, ℔			
bbl.	14 50	@	15 00
do. Prime.	00 00	@	00 00
Beef, Mess.	17 00	@	18 00
do. Fulton Market	.00 00	@	20 00
Poultry.			
Chickens, live.	18	@	25
do. dead.	00	@	00
Turkeys, live	75	@	1 12½
do. dead,	00	@

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, DEC. 18, 1854.

Strange Inconsistency.

Most of our readers, we presume recollect the Gubernatorial canvass of last August—they cannot have forgotten with what energy every Democrat was stigmatised with aristocracy who ventured to suggest that the candidate of a great part for the honorable position of Governor of a Sovereign State. ought, at least, to possess sufficient culture or "edication," to avoid flagrant violations of grammar and misapplications of language in his stated addresses before the people; neither can they have forgotten that General Dockery, half of whose appeals for popularity had no better basis than his deficiency in this respect, received the nomination of the Whig Convention which assembled in Raleigh last spring and the ardent support of those very whig editors and politicians who are now foremost in their attempts to belittle the Democratic Senators for imaginary deficiency in comparison with their Whig competitors. The Whig party last spring had the opportunity of selection and they used it to put up General Dockery as their candidate and standard-bearer over the heads of the really able and educated men of their party, and having done so, they now come forward, with, certainly, a very bad grace, to reflect upon the Senatorial selections made by the Democrats. It might be thought that a party that chose General Dockery, (a very respectable man in his own way,) for its exponent, could hardly afford to be choice afterwards, or, if inclined to throw stones, would be constantly reminded of the proverb about the danger of indulging in such amusements on the part of those living in glass houses.

But circumstances alter cases very much—very much indeed, and with few people so rapidly as the leaders of the Whig party. In the canvas of 1852 who so exceedingly fond of the adopted Citizens of the country—the "German accent" was "sweet," and the "Irish brogue" was "rich;" but, some how, the thing was a little over done—cooked a turn or two too brown—after all, the proprietors of the aforesaid "accents" and "brogues" were not as great fools as had been supposed, and they voted pretty much in the old way—just as their views of affairs led them, as their neighbors are apt to do. The Whig candidates were defeated–*somewhat*, if not more; and now, in about two years, things have so changed that the "German accent" has lost all its "sweetness," and as for the "brogue," if not felony, it is not far from a misdemeanor, punishable with exclusion from every office of trust or profit, unworthy even to be shot at, at the extravagant rate of ten dollars a month,—so Mr. Taylor of Tennessee says in the House of Representatives, since he would not even admit it to the honors and emoluments of full private in the Regular Army. Can any one hesitate to pronounce this a progressive age—an age in which the movement immortalized in the spirit-stirring melodies of the illustrious James Crow is carried to full perfection, and men "wheel about and turn about" with a looseness as surprising as it is refreshing. The great advantage, not to say consolation, in the rotatory movement, is, that it generally brings things back to very nearly the point from which they started, and the would keeps its position in the solar system by the force of gravity—gravity is the thing, after all, therefore let us be grave—grave as an oyster—grave as "sam" or a snapping turtle, or any other grave thing.

An Artful Dodge.

A rumor has been set afloat in New York, and is now going the rounds of the papers, that very liberal, and indeed, extravagant bids have been made for the Collins' steamers, by at least one of the great belligerent powers of Europe. This rumor has been started just about the time when Congress meets, and when the question of continuing to the Collins Company the extravagant compensation it now receives, is to be acted on. It is as much as saying to Congress and the Administration: Give us what we ask, or we sell to Russia, or somebody else. Now, the thing is a transparent humbug. Russia won't buy. The ships she already has, are no manner of use to her. England and France have immense naval establishments, of no manner of use to them.—*Who*, then, is it, from whom the offers have been so opportunely received? Upon this point, we are genuine know nothings, and we will venture to say, that we are as wise as our neighbors.

Our Table.

We find on our table an accumulation of unnoticed matters as follows:

From Mr. Whitaker, we have "Frank Leslie's Gazette of Paris, London and New York Fashions," for December, the best affair of its kind we know of. 25 cents per No.

Also, Ballon's Dollar Magazin for January, 1855. It contains one hundred solid pages of reading, for 10 cents.

Also, "The Young Husband," by Mrs. Grey, a 37½ cent novel, part of Harper's series of select Novels.

Also from the publishers "Ruth Hall, a Domestic Tale," by Fanny Fern.

From L. A. Godey, Philadelphia, we have the Lady's Book for January, 1855. It is an interesting affair for the Ladies, and moral tone is pure and unxceptionable.

We have received the North Carolina University Magazine for December, but have not been able to devote to it the attention we could wish. We defer further notice until we shall have looked over it more fully. The present editors are N. A. Boyden, James Campbell, Wm. H. Hall, E. J. McIver, H. W. McMillan and C. W. Yellowley.

From Messrs. Holden & Wilson, "Standard" office, Raleigh, we have a very neatly printed pamphlet copy of the Fourth Annual Report of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company.

Destructive Fire.

Another destructive fire took place in Philadelphia on the night of the 14th, and morning of the 15th inst., involving a destruction of property estimated at half a million of dollars. The fire broke out in Edwards' Block, 171 Chestnut street, above 5th, opposite the State House, and burned nearly half a square upon Chestnut, and the same on 5th street. Independence Hall was, at one time, in danger. One of the most venerable relics of old Philadelphia passed away, in the shape of an old two story tenement of the North side of 5th street, between Market and Chestnut streets, known as the "Jefferson Wigwam," it being the house in which Jefferson penned the Declaration of Independence. The American Hotel was completely flooded with water.

THE ISSUE MADE.—The President, we see it stated, has appointed Col. STEPTOE of the U. S. Army, Governor of Utah Territory, vice BRIGHAM YOUNG, whose term of office has expired. Col. STEPTOE is already at the seat of Government of the territory, in command of a detachment of United States troops. It will now be seen whether Utah is a Mormon Government or an American Territory.

☞Received from Mr. Whitaker, the Life of P. T. Barnum, by himself—a neatly gotten up book of four hundred pages, illustrated with wood-cuts, and, humbug or no humbug a very readable affair. It talks out in meeting at a great rate. If it hadn't been laid on our table, we should certainly have bought it.

Arrival of the Prometheus.

The Steamship Prometheus arrived at New Orleans on the 13th, with San Francisco dates to the 24th ult. She reports the Northern Light on her way to New York, with a million of gold on board. The passengers by the Prometheus came through from San Francisco in 19½ days, the shortest time on record.

The mining news is cheering. Business generally is dull, but without any decided depression.

The U. S. Steamship Susquehanna would sail for New York on the 24th. The British sloop of war Vestal and Steam Frigate Termagant were at Greytown.

From Oregon there is news that a powerful tribe of Indians had commenced war on the whites, by massacreing a whole train of emigrants.

Railroad Celebration.

The citizens of the county of Rowan, are going to have a Railroad celebration at Salisbury, on the 4th of January, 1855, in commemoration of the completion of the North Carolina Railroad to that place.

We return our acknowledgements to the commitee, who have extended to us the courtesy of an invitation to be present on the occasion, of which, unfortuneately, we cannot avail ourselves. No circumstances, however, can prevent us hoping that the celebrants may have a pleasant time, and the Railraod prove as a great advantage in possession as in prospect.

The allies have been nearly three months before Sebastopol digging trenches, and have only got to the second parallel. Somebody has been digging trenches in Fourth Street, between Princess and Chestnut for the whole summer, and has at last brought that unfortunate street to a state *without any parallel*. It is essentially "difficult ground," wholly "impracticable for cavalry" and dangerous for *infant*-ry. That unfortunate piece of street seems to be kept as a public sandpit—a place to make mortar out of—to be hauled off to fill up holes generally. It looks like the bed of twenty mountain torrents. What sins the unfortunate denizens of that unfortunate locality have committed, we know not—something awful they must have done to be so severely visited. But we will say no more—in a *few years* the diggers may reach the second parallel and the operation of nature in blowing the sand about may do something. So that after all, patience is the thing.

Seriously, there is not another such spot in town, and it is a reflection on the community that one such is permitted.

☞General Adams, of Richlands District, S. C., has been chosen Governor of that State, by the Legislature now in session. General Adams was defeated in the contest for a seat in the Legislature, from Richlands, by Mr. Preston. It is said that the contest in that district involved an expenditure of money without parallel in the history of political contests in America. The expenses of one party were estimated at from sixty to seventy thousand dollars. Of the *purity* of such an election, the less said the better. General Adams is said, however, to be a very worthy man.

The Steamer Crescent City at New York, 14th instant, from Havana and New Orleans, reports that the captain of the British Brig Espeigle had received a letter from the British Consul at Carthagena dated Nov. 11th, in which he incidentally remarks that the U. S. Sloop of War Albany was then in that port —officers and crew all well. Serious fears have been entertained for the safety of the Albany.

MAN SHOT.—On yesterday, a man by the name of Seth Jones, while in a state of intoxication, shot another man by the name of Quinn, through the shoulder. Quinn, we learn is not dangerously wounded.—Jones has been arrested and confined in jail. The affair happened above the Rail Road.

☞Hon. A. P. Butler has been re-elected to the United States Senate, by the Legislature of South Carolina, now in sessson. No better man than Judge Butler can be sent by any State.

☞The Steamer North Star arrived at New York on the 15th, with $80,000 in gold. Her California news has been anticipated by way of New Orleans.

Later from Europe.

By the arrival of the Steamer Pacific at New York on the 13th inst., we have Liverpool dates to the 2d inst., the day of her sailing.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.—No additional intelligence of any interest had been received from Sebastopol since the battle of Inkermann on the 5th ult., neither party having been in a condition to undertake offensive operations.

The report that a battle had occurred on the 13th ult. is incorrect.

The utmost activity is manifested by France and England in sending reinforcements, as the safety of the Allied forces in the Crimea depends thereon.—Several thousand troops had already arrived.

Louis Napoleon says that a powerful diverson will be made in Bessarabia.

The Austrian and Russian diplomats were actively at work, but France and England had given notice that they would not treat on the basis of the four conditions.

It was reported that the Russians had captured two English vessels cruising in the Baltic.

The British Parliament will probably soon be summoned, and taxes levied to defray the expenses of the war.

The Very Latest.

Advices from Constantinople of the 20th ult., state that a great storm had occurred in the Black Sea on the 14th ult., and that thirty-two English transports had been lost. The Prince and the Sea Nymph foundered with all on board. Three mail steamers were stranded. The Sanspareil run ashore, having caught fire. The Britannia was lost. The Agamemnon was stranded, but afterwards got afloat. The Retribution was only saved by throwing the guns overboard. The Terrible escaped.

The ship Henry the IVth and Pluto were lost off Odessa on the 22d ult. Three ships of the line and eighteen transports were greatly damaged.

The answer of Russia to the note of Prussia says that the Czar will treat—

First—On the proposition to guarantee certain rights to the christian subjects of the Porte.

Secondly—On the joint protectorate over the Principalities by the five powers.

Thirdly—On the revision of the Treaty of 1841.

Fourthly—On the free navigation of the Danube.

It is now ascertained that the Russians lost in the battle of the 5th instant 15,000 killed and wounded.

The Allies buried 5000 Russians who had been left dead on the field.

The Paris Moniteur says that 70,000 Russians were engaged in the affair.

A dispath from General Canrobert, of the 13th ult., says that the operations of the siege were proceeding, and that the health and spirits of the troops were good.

Prince Menschikoff says, under date of the 18th ult., that the siege operations had been suspended, and that the cannonade had gradually relaxed, and had almost ceased on that day.

The Overland Indian Mail had arrived in London with advices from Bombay to the 21st of October, and Hong Kong to the 11th of October. It is reported by these advices that the Russians had invaded Bokhara, and been defeated by 50,000 troops sent by the Padishah. In the markets there had been no change of importance. At Canton there had been less fighting.

The British Parliament was summoned to meet on the 12th inst. Reports were afloat that a £10,000,000 loan would be negotiated, and the income tax increased.

Advices from Spain state that Espartero had intimated to the Cortes that the Ministry were about to resign, and that he was anxious to live as a private citizen.

The Legislature.

In the SENATE, on Tuesday, Mr. Fisher introduced a bill to incorporate the Western North Carolina Rail Road Company, which was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements The hour of 11 having arrived, the special order being the bill to amend the Constitution of North Carolina, was taken up on its second reading. Mr. Graham moved to strike out all after the words "a bill," and insert "the bill concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State." After several amendments to the first named bill, made on motion of Mr. Boyd, Mr. Graham took the floor, and advocated the bill concerning a Convention at some length On motion of Mr. Hoke, the bills were laid on the table, and made the order of the day for 12 o'clock on Wednesday.

Mr. McDowell presented a resolution instructing the committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of so amending the revenue law, as to require the hirer to give in slaves subject to taxation, which was adopted.

Mr. Wilder introduced a bill to authorize the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company to take stock in the Roanoke Valley Rail Road Company, which was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

In the House of Commons on the same day,

Mr. J. Barnes, in behalf of the Committee on Grievances, reported a substitute for the bill providing for the establishment of a new county to be called Wilson.

The Committee on Grievances reported adversely upon a petition praying the enactment of a law prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating liquors within two miles of Clinton Female Institute, in Sampson county.

Mr. N. B. Whitfield introduced a bill to prevent the felling of timber in the North East Branch, Duplin county. Referred to the Committee on Private bills. Mr. Myers, a bill to incorporate the Mutual Insurance Company, in the town of Charlotte. Referred to the Committee on Corporations. The bill authorizing limited partnerships, was taken from the file of bills on their second reading, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The Chatham Rail Road bill was put on its second reading, and advocated by Mr. Headen. It asks no State appropriation.

Some considerable discussion arose upon a bill to establish a new county, to be called Alleghany, out of a portion of Ashe and some other mountain county. The new county has not the requisite federal population. The House adjourned without any final action.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, the 13th, Mr. Fisher, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported favourably upon the following bills, which were read a second time and passed:

A bill to provide for the issue of additional stock in the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company.

A bill to authorize the County Court of Macon county to levy a tax for the construction of a railroad through the county.

A bill concerning the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road Company. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the special order being the Bill to amend the Constitution of the State was taken up. Mr. Briggs opposed at considerable length the amendment proposed by Mr. Graham, which provided that a vote of the people should be taken for or against Convention, and if a majority decided in its favour then the Legislature shall call one. [The *constitutional* provision is that no Convention of the people shall be called by the General Assembly, unless by the concurrence of *two-thirds* of the members of *each house* of the General Assembly; Mr. Graham's amendment would change all this and make the matter dependent upon the will of the mere majority.]

In the House, on the 13th, a large portion of the time was taken up with the bill about Alleghany county. The bill to lay off a new county to be so called, was finally lost by a vote of ayes 52, nays 61.

Mr. Cansler, in behalf of the committee on Internal Improvements, reported favorably to a bill amending the charter of the Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road.

By Mr. Williams of New Hanover, a Bill to incorporate the Wilmington Steam Tug Company.—Referred to the committee on Corporations.

On motion of Mr. Dortch the Bill to divide the State into 9 Judicial Circuits was made the special order for next Friday, 11 o'clock.

In the Senate, on Thursday the 14th inst., Mr. McDowell, from the Committee on Corporations, reported the bill to incorporate the Washington Savings Institution, in Beaufort county.

Mr. Faison presented a petition for aid to the Fayetteville and Warsaw Plank Road. Referred. Mr. McDowell, a memorial from New Hanover county, concerning a Marine Hospital at Wilmington.

On motion of Mr. McDowell, a message was sent to the House of Commons, proposing to raise a joint Committee of two on the part of the Senate and three on the part of the House to consider the question of the State giving aid to the Seaman's Friend Society, the object we believe being to aid in the establishment of a Marine Hospital at Wilmington.

The hour of twelve having arrived, the Senate took up the special order, being Mr. Graham's amendment to the Free Suffrage Bill,—the amendment is for the calling of a Convention. Mr. Gilmer addressed the Senate at length in favour of a convention in the mode proposed, and in reply to the remarks made by Mr. Biggs the day before.

In the House on the 14th, Mr. Williams presented a memorial from the town of Wilmington, praying the enactment of a lien law. Red and referred.

Mr. Dortch, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported on the bill to prohibit the Sale of Spiritous Liquors to Free Negroes, with a substitute for the same, making it a misdemeanor. Read first time.

Mr. Williams introduced a bill to enact a lien law for New Hanover county. Also, a bill to the same effect for the benefit of the Ship Carpenters of the said County. On his motion both bills were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to consolidate them into a general law for the State.

The bill to incorporate the Cape Fear and Waccamaw Canal and Lumber Company, was read the second time; and Mr. Meares having explained the objects and advantages of the bill, it passed unanimously.

In the Senate on the 15th, Mr. Fisher, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported favourably upon the bill to authorize the Raleigh and Gaston Road to take stock in the Roanoke Valley Road.

An election was held for four Trustees of the University. The Committee reported only one election —that of John Grey Bynum, who received a majority of all the votes cast.

Mr. Fisher introduced a bill concerning the salaries of certain officers, which was referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances. It is almost the same with that introduced some time since in the other House by Mr. Steel. It fixes the salary of the Governor at $3,000; Treasurer, $2,000; Comptroller, $1,500; Judges of the Superior Court, $2,000.

The resolution in regard to dividing the State into nine Judicial Circuits, was made the order for the next day at 12 o'clock.

The bill to authorize the County Court of Craven County to pay the Wardens of the Poor was read the second time, amended by inserting Nash, Sampson, Stokes and Forsythe and passed.

Messrs. Hoke and Thomas, of Jackson, spoke in opposition to Mr. Graham's amendment to the Free Suffrage Bill.

The Speaker announced the following committees:

On the Marine Hospital.—Messrs. McDowell and Cherry.

On the Monument in Independence Square.—Messrs. Rayner, Graves, Hoke, Ashe and Martin.—[This is in response to a call from the City of Philadelphia and the State of Pennsylvania inviting the old thirteen States each to contribute a monument commemorative of the Declaration of Independence, to be put up in the Square attached to the building in which that declaration was adopted and from which it was proclaimed.]

In the House on the 15th the following committees were announced on the part of that body.

On Marine Hospital.—Messrs. Williams, of New Hanover, Baxter and Chadwick.

On National Monuments (Independence Square.)—Messrs Lyons, Wilkins, A. D. Headen, H. Leach and Cofield.

Mr. Williams, of New Hanover, from the Committee on Education, reported adversely upon the bill submitted to them in relation to distributing the School Fund according to the White population. Also, favorably upon the following resolutions, with amendments: In favor of Holsten Conference Female College: In favor of Mount Pleasant Academy: In favor of Laurenburg High School. All the resolutions propose loans from the Literary Board, with bond and security.

Mr. Dortch from the Committee on the Judiciary, made several reports.

The bill to divide the State into nine Judicial Circuits was postponed until Tuesday.

Mr. Headen introduced a bill to incorporate the Bank of Pittsboro' Mr. Lancaster introduced a bill to exempt females from appearing in Court as witnesses in causes. [Provides for taking their depositions before magistrates.] Mr. McDuffie introduced a bill to regulate the registration fees in Cumberland. Mr. Williams, a resolution in regard to the expenses attending the Literary Board. A bill to incorporate the Cheraw and Concord Railroad Company, introduced sometime since by Mr. Barringer, was discussed by Messrs. Dargan, Williams and others, pending which discussion, the House adjourned.

Communicated.

The Last Appeal to the Farmers of N. Carolina.

It has been nearly three years since I began to devote my time and what ability I have to the advancement of the farming interest of North Carolina. It was apparent to me, at that time, that the most efficient means which had contributed most in the advancement of agriculture in other States, were agricultural papers and County and State Agricultural Societies. Upon this conclusion, I determined at once to publish a paper devoted especially to the advancement of agriculture in North Carolina, and to travel over the State and exhort the farmers to form County Agricultural Societies, and awaken an interest sufficient to establish a State Agricultural Society, which would beget a State Fair. In April, 1852, I commenced the publication of "The Farmer's Journal" with a patronage not half equal to the necessary expenses of the publication. I have been now nearly three years, as I stated above, devoting my time to this work, without one particle of remuneration; and, at this time, I have only sixteen hundred subscribers to "The Farmer's Journal," the only paper in the State devoted exclusively to agriculture. What has been the cause of this small number of readers to an agricultural paper among the farmers of our State? Surely, it is not a fact that there are not others who read agricultural papers besides the sixteen hundred who take "The Farmer's Journal." A less number than from five to six thousand subscribers to a paper like this, at the small sum of one dollar, will not pay; and how easily this number might be secured if only ten men in each county in the State would furnish ten names each.—Here is the fact before us, that we have the only agricultural paper in the State, with only sixteen hundred subscribers, at one dollar a year, and a State Agricultural society with about seven hundred members, the initiation fee being three dollars. How much longer shall this be the case? Will not every farmer, whose eye this may chance to meet, feel that it is his duty to expend a small sum into the general fund for the advancement of the agriculture of his own State?

Here are three years of life devoted to the advancement of my native State without any remuneration, with the exception of the cold encouragement of the careless public. I cannot continue to pursue this course any longer, for, by it, I have already involved myself. I must struggle on until this volume of my paper is concluded, and I then must, without more encouragement than I have heretofore had, give up in despair, and seek (as others have done) my fortune in some other State. It would be a source of much regret to me to have to leave my native State, for if there is a man who would exult more than any other at the elevation of the farming interest of the State, I am that man.

Farmers of North Carolina, hear what Mr. Rayner said in his address before thousands at the last State Fair:

"I have said that the means of intelligence were within our reach—intelligence to enable us to avoid the errors of the past, and to avail ourselves of the improvements of the present and the future. An agricultural journal, devoted to the elucidation of general principles, and their application to our peculiar position, is indispensable to every practical farmer. Such a paper we have in our State—"The Farmer's Journal"—a journal gotten up and sustained in the outset, as I well know, with great labor and expense; and even now, not supported as it should be. This paper is a North Carolina paper; it originated in North Carolina enterprise; is devoted to North Carolina interests, and must rely on North Carolina pride for support. It would be a reproach to our State and our association to allow it to fail.—It is with due deference, then, that I would beg leave to appeal to the pride and public spirit of our association, and of our people here assembled, to sustain and support it. Even now, in its infancy, it compares favorably with the best Southern agricultural journals; but, by increased patronage, we shall strengthen and stimulate its conductors to make it a still more useful vehicle of information—a journal of which every North Carolina farmer should feel proud."

This is the last appeal that I shall make to the farmers of the State to sustain a paper devoted to their interests. I feel that I have done even more than my duty in this matter. I have wasted three years of my life upon it, without a particle of profit to myself; but my labors have, I am sure, redounded to the advancement of agriculture in the State. But this work can yet go on, if every farmer in North Carolina, whose eye this address may chance to meet, will at once send in his dollar and his name to the publishers of "The Farmer's Journal," W. D. Cooke & Co., at Raleigh, N. C.

I know that my paper has not come out regularly in many instances to subscribers, which has been (when my fault at all,) for the want of patronage sufficient to support it. It is to the interest of every publisher of a paper that every subscriber gets his paper instead of withholding it.

If prompt action is taken by such as ought to feel an interest in this matter, in a month from this time my list, instead of being sixteen hundred, may be five or six thousand. J. F. TOMPKINS.

Bunker Hill Truly American!

The election yesterday in Charlestown was a contest between the citizens with an open nomination, and the know nothings; and the former carried every ward. Timothy T. Sawyer was elected mayor by 361 majority; and the citizens's board of aldermen. This ticket also for common councilmen and other officers was carried, with few exceptions, in every ward.

A large collection waited upon the mayor elect; and he was congratulated in the name of the citizens, by H. G. Hutchins, Esq., in a happy manner, who stated that men of all parties had united to meet and defeat the inhospitable and proscriptive know nothing party. Mr. Sawyer, in reply, said that so far as the rejoicing had reference to the defeat of the party of the know nothings, he was heartily with them; and was ready to thank God that one step had been taken to break up that dangerous association. In his opinion, know nothingism is founded upon selfefishness and kept alive by narrow-mindedness and prejudice; and although it claims to be American, it is opposed to liberty and charity, without which the name American is an empty sound. Shall the noble and generous spirit of native born citizens be exchanged for servile submission to the dictation of a secret society? God forbid that it should be so! He was glad that in a place sacred to liberty, political and religious, such an inglorious idea should meet with its first decided rebuke; and he hoped that the day was not far distant when the whole scheme would be effectually and completely overthrown. He rejoiced that it was decided that *here* the stranger even may still look for kindness and protection, because the heart of the people would be kept open and free.

Mr. Sawyer closed his remarks by expressing his love for a quiet life; his reluctance to step out of his appropriate sphere; and his hearty thanks for the honor conferred by the election and the call.

It was the hearty union of the patriotic citizens and the well-directed efforts made at the polls, that so triumphantly elected the citizens' ticket. And it was a gratifying feature of this canvass that some, who had been active know nothings, avowed that they had left them and voted the citizen's ticket. Many undoubtedly have gone into this movement unthinkingly, without fully considering its nature,—its certainty to lead to corruption; but whose intelligence will induce them to abandon it, as soon as its bad features have had time to develop themselves. Such has been the case in Charlestown. Some of the "order" voted the citizen's ticket, and many declined to vote at all. This is a sign that reflection is doing its appropriate work; and this *must*, in the end, condemn secret political action as dangerous to republican institutions.

The patriotic citizens of old Bunker Hill deserve great credit for their success in this election. They have proved themselves to be true Americans, and their victory is one worthy of the soil on which it was gained.

The following is the vote for mayor:—Whole number, 2091; Timothy T. Sawyer, 1219; Baily, k. n., 816.—*Boston Post, 12th inst.*

MARRIED

In this county, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. David Wells, Mr. JOHN E. JOHNSTON to Miss MARTHA S. BONHAM, all of this county.

In Wayne county, on Sunday the 10th inst., by the Rev. William Vernon, Mr. ROBERT BROCK to Miss BETSY ANDERSON, all of Wayne county.

Fayetteville Observer, Weekly Commercial and Spirit of the Age copy.

DIED,

In this town, on Wednesday night, 13th inst., Mrs. REBECCA MARINES, aged 60 years.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

Dec. 15—Brig Dr. Rogers, Bates, from Salem, Mass., to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with bricks.

Dec. 15—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to W. P. Elliott.

Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to Jos. J. Lippitt.

Dec. 17—Steamer Gov. Graham, Evans, from Cypress, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Steamer Brothers, Williams, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux; with 3 lighters in tow.

Schr. Bell, Moore, from Onslow county, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

Schr. D. S. Mershon, Graham, from Charleston, in ballast, to T. C. Worth.

Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Brewster, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

CLEARED.

Dec. 15—Brig Leghorn, Rose, for Boston, by Wm. M. Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

Brig Isabella Jewett, Keen, for West Indies, by Russell & Bro: with lumber and shingles.

Schr. Pedee, Baker, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Wake, Gunderson, for New York, by George Harriss; with 150 bales cotton, 981 bush pea nuts, 102 bbls flour, 750 do. turpentine, 280 do. spirits turpentine, 217 do. tar, 533 do. rosin.

Schr. Lucy Whetham, Milton, for Cienfuegos, by George Harriss; with 30 bbls. tar, 15 do. spirits turpentine, 130,000 feet lumber.

Dec. 16—Steamer Sun, Rush, for Fayetteville by Jos. J. Lippitt.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by W. P. Elliott.

Dec. 16.—Brig Martha Kendall, Plummer, for Toulon, (France,) by J. A. Chadbourn & Co.; with 160,415 feet lumber.

Schr. Lillie Sanders, Corson, for New York, by Geo. Harriss; with 1 cask and 6 hhds. fruit, 305 bush. pea nuts, 274 bbls. flour, 239 do. rosin, 4,715 bush. rough rice.

Schr. Exchange, White, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro.; with naval stores, &c.

18—Steamship North Carolina, Symmes, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss: with naval stores, cotton, &c.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—[3 previous days.]—Naval Stores —Turpentine is in light supply, but the market is hardly sustained. Spirits Turpentine is held more firmly, the stock being reduced, and holders more tenacious of their goods in the present state of the Money market, which feeling was increased yesterday, by the suspension of a large buyer, stock on hand about 4,000 bbls. Common Rosin will only bring $1 25 ₱ 310 lb. delivered; and No. 2, No. 1, and low grades White continue depressed—the stock of low grades is very large, but extreme Pale is scarce, and commands in small lots, $4 ₱ 280 net. Tar is in good supply, and rather nominal in price—Washington as it runs, is unsaleable at $3 25 ₱ bbl. We note further sales of 500 bbls. Washington Turpentine, on private terms; 500 Spirits Turpentine, 46½@47c. cash, in shipping order—retail lots sell at 49@50, cash; 4000 Common Rosin, $1 85 ₱ 310 lb., delivered; 2750 No. 2, No. 1 and White, $2 for No. 2, $2 25@3 for No. 1 and White, $4 for 105 bbls. extra Pale.

RICE—The market is quiet, and sales limited to the best descriptions at market, without material variation from last week's prices. About 650 tcs. changed hands at $3 81½@5 12½.

LIVERPOOL, November 28, Tuesday evening.—Cotton —The sales of the week and for the four days ending with to-day, amount to 59,000 bales. Prices are ¼d lower. Holders are pressing their stocks of middling on the market.—Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co. quote N. Orleans Middling at 5 3-16; Fair Mobile and Uplands 5¾; Middling 5d. Trade at Manchester is still declining.

Breadstuffs—The market early in the week was declining. The quotations are: Western Canal Flour 42s @ 42s 6d; Philadelphia and Baltimore 43s @ 44s; Ohio 44s. Corn, yellow and white, 43s 6d @ 44s; mixed 43s @ 43s 6d. Wheat, white, 11s 8d @ 12s 8d; red 10s 8d @ 11s 8d.

Richardson, Spence & Company's Circular of Friday, quotes the corn trade dull, and English wheat and flour from 2 to 3s. per quarter and sack lower. Foreign wheat and flour extremely scarce and held at full prices. Corn declined 3s. with sales, to arrive at 39s. 3d. and on the spot at 42s. 6d.

The market subsequently recovered 1s.

On Tuesday breadstuffs opened very quiet, with sales of Philadelphia and Baltimore flour at 43 @ 44s. White wheat 12s 3d @ 12s 9d. Corn—Mixed 43s @ 43s 6d; white 44s @ 44s 6d.

Provisions—Beef is more active, but the stock has been reduced lower than for several years. Full prices would be commanded by the first arrivals of new, as it is much wanted. Pork is in fair request. There is none suitable for ship stores. Bacon has declined 1s in anticipation of early arrivals of new. Tallow has been depressed by large arrivals.

Rice firm at 23 @ 24s.

Tobacco was scarce and firm at previous prices.

Naval Stores quiet. No special change in prices.

Consols closed at 91½.

LONDON, Markets, Wednesday, Nov. 29.—Evening.—Sugars—Full prices are being obtained. Coffee—The market is quiet. Cotton—The market is inactive, but has not declined. Tea—Sales small, previous rates are sustained.—Tallow—There is but little doing, former prices are maintained. Metals—Scotch pig iron is dull at 64s. Linseed Oil is less wanted at 37 6d @ 38s.

The Havre Cotton market was dull. Sales small. Manchester trade dull and prices declining. The money market stringent.

American stocks dull and tending downwards.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator, upon all and singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits of John B. Suhrstedt, dec., at the December Term 1854, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the county of New Hanover, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make payment immediately, and all persons having claims against said Estate are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

JOHN F. BLOOM, Administrator.

Dec. 14th, 1854 85-2t—15-4t

NEW GROCERY STORE.

South side Market street, opposite Carolina Hotel.

WILLIAM B JONES and DANIEL M. FOYLES, having formed a Co-Partnership for the purpose of transacting a WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCERY and COMMISSION BUSINESS, in the Town of Wilmington, beg leave to state that they have now on hand and for sale

20 bags Rio, Laguyra and Java Coffee;
25 bbls. Sugars, assorted kinds;
50 boxes Raisins, whole, half and quarters;
20 bbls. Mess Pork;
40 kegs Nails, assorted sizes;
20 boxes extra and family Soap;
20 ½ " Colgates pale "
50 boxes Sugar, Lemon, Cream, Butter, Pic Nic and Soda Crackers;
100 sacks Table Salt;
4 bbls. Snuff;
30 boxes Adamantine Candles;
10 " Starch;
25 bbls. Flour;
40 boxes Cheese, extra quality;
6 bbls. Lard;
12 kegs do.
5 " Goshen Butter;
20 boxes Codfish, 50 reams Wrapping Paper, Nutmegs, Mace, Cassia, Indigo, Pepper, Mustard, Molasses, Rice, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of *Liquors and Wines*, consisting in part of

Jamaica Rum, imported in 1832;
French Brandy, " " 1840;
Holland Gin, " " 1844;
Old Monongahela Whiskey, very fine;
Apple Brandy, " "
Whiskey, Rum, Gin, &c.
Madeira, Cherry, Malaga, Port and Muscat Wines;
16 dozen bottles Wild Cherry Bitters, an excellent article;
12 dozen bottles of fine Liquors and Wines.

The above articles, with others that we shall be receiving weekly, we will sell at small profits for the CASH, or on a SHORT CREDIT, to PUNCTUAL customers. Those who wish Groceries *charged* for ONE, TWO and THREE YEARS, will please let us know the same before the goods are put up.

We take this occasin to return our thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage bestowed on us individually, for the last few years, and hope that by strict attention to business to merit and and receive their custom in future.

All goods sold by us that do not turn out as recommended, will be taken back and the money refunded.

☞Orders from the Country promply attended to.

Dec. 7, 1854.—79-10—14-4t JONES & FOYLES.

New Era and Telegraph, Goldsboro', copy 4 time and forward bill to this office.

We Publish this day, December 11th, 1854,

FANNY FERN'S NOVEL,

RUTH HALL.

A TALE OF DOMESTIC LIFE.

400 pp., 12 mo., cloth. Price $1 25.

EVERYBODY knows FANNY FERN; everybody has laughed and cried over her sparkling, dashing, truthful, genial writings; everybody will wish to read this, her first novel, and every one who does read it will pronounce it her greatest work. Says an able critic who has read the proof sheets, "RUTH HALL is a work which not only exceeds anything which FANNY FERN has before written, but which in many respects surpasses any other work whatever. For intense and sustained interest of narrative, for originality of conception and treatment, for scorching sarcasm and withering rebuke of pretensions and hypocrisy, for elevation of moral tone and winsomeness of religious inculeations, for vigor, freshness, simplicity, directness and fascination of style, we have never seen its equal. * * * The story takes possession of our heart at once; we follow 'RUTH' through her trials with as much interest as though she were our own sister; she breathes not a sigh, she suffers not a sorrow, which the reader does not feel as acutely as though the first came from his own heart, and the second were one of his own sad experience. The characters are such as we are constantly meeting in every-day life: and how boldly and skillfully they are drawn, how powerfully the story is told, how touching is its pathos, how sparkling its wit, how irresistable its humor, how severe its satire, and how true its moral, no adequate idea can be gained except by reading it."

RUTH HALL will be for sale by booksellers generally. To any one sending us the retail price, we will send a copy of the work by mail, post-paid. Published by

MASON BROTHERS,
23 Park Row, New-York.

Dec. 4th, 1854 76-3t—14-3t

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

SEALED proposals will be received by the Committee, at Stricklands, for erecting and completing a Male Academy, to be erected in the Village of Strickland, of the following dimentions herein specified:

SPECIFICATIONS—For a School House, to be erected in the Town of Strickland, Duplin county, North Carolina, of the following dimensions: 38 feet front and 58 ft. from front to rear. Also a projection on front 4 by 16 feet; all dimension not particularly specified are to be as shown by drawings, drawn to a scale of 4 feet to one inch.

HEIGHT OF STORIES—First story 13 feet 2 inches between joist; 2nd story 13 feet 8 inches between joist. All other heights to be as shown by drawings.

TIMBER—To be 5 truss rafters; tie beams 6 by 8; principal rafters 6 by 7; braces 4 by 6, and one 1¼ inch round iron rod in each truss. Also two 1 inch round iron rods, with heads, nuts, plates and screws, and the foot to be strapped and bolted; girders 8 by 10; post 6 by 8; braces 4 by 6; plates 5 by 6; sills, 7 by 8; cross sills 7 by 8; girts 6 by 7; studs 3 by 6; door and window studs, placed double; partition studs 2 by 5; hip rafters 4 by 8; common rafters 3 by 7, placed within 2 feet from centre; perlins 5 by 5; post 4 by 5; post for belfry 4 by 6; plates 4 by 6; hip rafters 3 by 6; common rafters 2 by 6; braces 4 by 4; studs 2 by 4; girts 4 by 6; joist 3 by 5; sills for front porch 6 by 6; joist 3 by 6; post 4 by 6; plates 4 by 5; hip rafters 3 by 6; joist 3 by 6; rafters 2 by 6; braces 4 by 4; joist for 1st and 2nd story 3 by 11; trimmers and headers 4 by 11; joist for attic 2 by 10; brid